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## Afghan Peace Effort Hits A Snag at a Crucial Point

Rapid Gains by Taleban Fighting Force May Make UN Envoy's Plan Irrelevant

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

KABUL — After years of frustration, a United Nations effort to bring peace to Afghanistan has reached a crucial point as an envoy has begun a round of shuttle diplomacy aimed at bringing the main warring groups into a new coalition government.

The UN representative, Mahmoud Mestiri, had hoped that a new multiparty governing council would take power in Kabul, the capital, on Monday. But as he opened the talks, Mr. Mestiri said that deadline would not be met.

The peace effort seemed to have snagged on the very thing that had brought rapid momentum to Mr. Mestiri's efforts in recent weeks: the sudden military successes of a new Afghan fighting force known as Taleban. In four months, it has taken control of nearly half the country in an offensive that began in Kandahar, Afghanistan's second-largest city.

[It now appears that the transition is days away, if not longer, as Afghan factions jockey to improve their political positions. The Associated Press reported Sunday from Kabul.]

President Burhanuddin Rabbani has agreed to step down, but he indicated Sunday that he first wants the Taleban to join the commission. The Taleban generally support the UN peace plan, but so far have refused to sign up. They seek a strict Islamic government and say they will not join any council unless it is made up of "good Muslims."

In Islamabad, Pakistan, meanwhile, a fundamentalist mujahidin leader withdrew his nominees from the proposed council Sunday, accusing Mr. Mestiri of trying to impose an un-Islamic government, Agence France-Presse reported. Mawlawi Yunus Khalis of the Islamic Party announced his support for Taleban, but asked them "not to deviate" from their proclaimed goal of enforcing strict Islamic law.

The Taleban sprang up when students at Muslim religious schools banded together last fall to rid the country of armed factions that had divided the country into fiefs and preyed on ordinary Afghans.

Last week, Taleban units pushed almost to the gates of Kabul, then halted, apparently to review tactics for dealing with the

government of President Rabbani. After arriving here on Friday, Mr. Mestiri acknowledged that the Taleban offensive had changed the political landscape in a way that could alter or even doom his plans, although peace efforts are closer to success than at any time since they began more than a decade ago.

"When I took this job, everybody said it was mission impossible, but I said, I will try," said Mr. Mestiri, a former foreign minister of Tunisia. "Now, I think we made some progress. We are heading in the right direction. But how long it will take, God alone knows."

In earlier talks with Mr. Mestiri, Mr. Rabbani agreed to cede power to a new transitional governing council made up of representatives of the mujahidin, Muslim resistance groups that formed to battle Soviet forces that occupied Afghanistan in 1979.

The Soviet forces withdrew in 1989, and the mujahidin fell into civil war among themselves three years later when the Soviet-installed Communist government in Kabul collapsed.

Along with those eight groups from the anti-Soviet resistance, the new council proposed by the United Nations would include five regional groups that have established power in key provincial cities.

With each of these groups taking one seat on the council, for a total of 13, Mr. Mestiri proposed adding an almost equal number of "prominent personalities," individuals who have played no part in the fighting that ravaged the country for the last 16 years.

The UN plan made little headway until last month, when the swift successes of the Taleban, pressing toward Kabul from Kandahar, persuaded several warring factions to bury their differences and accept the proposal.

The problem now is that the Taleban advance may have made the new council irrelevant. The UN plan makes no provision for the Taleban, and the Taleban appear reluctant to join the council or even to be linked to it.

A key factor in the Taleban's successes has been the movement's rejection of all the former resistance groups.

For its part, the Rabbani government has been relieved of its most pressing problem by the Taleban rout last week of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, one of the most ruthless of the former resistance leaders.



PROGRESS IN CHINA — Lee Sands, a U.S. trade representative, leaving a briefing Sunday in Beijing after talks aimed at averting sanctions against China. He said progress was made, but more talks have been scheduled. Page 11.

## Bonn's Free Democrats Score — at Last

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Germany's Free Democrats returned to the Hesse state assembly in elections on Sunday after nine successive defeats in regional voting, according to computer projections.

The result was an important reprieve for Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, who has seen the party lose every state vote since he took over as Free Democrats leader in 1993.

"The FDP is back, the trend has been broken," said Guido Westerwelle, who was brought in as general secretary of the national Free Democrats after the party

squeaked back into Parliament in the general election.

The incumbent "red-green" state coalition of Social Democrats and environmentalists was re-elected, with the Social Democrats getting about 38 percent and the Greens almost 12 percent, according to the projections for ARD and ZDF television.

ARD estimated Free Democrat support at 7.6 percent while ZDF put it at 6.7 percent, above the 5 percent minimum vote needed to win seats in the state legislature in Wiesbaden.

Mr. Kinkel's party faces another hurdle in May when voters go to the polls in

Germany's largest and smallest states, North Rhine-Westphalia and Bremen.

"It's not a great result, but in view of the setbacks in the past it is impressive," said Ignatz Bubis, a Frankfurt Free Democrat leader who is also head of Germany's Jewish community.

The Social Democrats, led by Premier Hans Eichel, scored 38.5 percent in the ARD projection, and 39.3 according to ZDF.

Voter turnout, amid the winds and rain lashing the state all day, was only around 50 percent. See HESSE, Page 8

## Kohl Appeals For Harmony As IG Metall Plans Strike

A Walkout Could Derail Germany's Recovery, Chancellor Cautions

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Warning that low-wage competition was only "a bike ride away" in the Czech Republic, Chancellor Helmut Kohl appealed Sunday to German labor unions and employers to avoid a bitter conflict.

Mr. Kohl's comments came on the eve of the first strike vote in 10 years by IG Metall, the powerful German metalworkers' union. He appealed for the two sides to resolve their differences for the sake of German competitiveness and social harmony.

The chancellor warned that Germans had to work harder than ever to maintain prosperity, especially since wages in neighboring countries like the Czech Republic were one-tenth of German levels.

"Psychologically, we have to get up a minute earlier than the others," Mr. Kohl told an audience of bankers in Frankfurt even as IG Metall, the nation's largest labor union, was preparing to strike for higher wages in addition to a shorter working week.

A strike vote was set to begin Monday and Tuesday in the state of Bavaria, which has not experienced a metalworkers strike in 40 years. The last nationwide metalworkers strike, in 1984, lasted several weeks and brought much of West German manufacturing to a standstill.

Klaus Zwickel, chairman of IG Metall, told the weekly Bild am Sonntag newspaper that the union was prepared to strike "as long as it takes employers to grasp that they have to pay higher wages and leave other contracts untouched." The union has demanded a 6 percent rise in wages for 1995.

Employers, government officials and economists, however, warned that a full-scale strike could backfire. "This conflict has the potential to destroy more jobs than all the other labor conflicts before it," Hans-Joachim Gortschke, president of the Gesamtmetall employers federation, told the weekly Welt am Sonntag.

Labor Minister Norbert Blum warned that a strike could stunt Germany's economic recovery. "The tender spring shoots in the economy cannot withstand the hoarfrost of a strike," he told Bild am Sonntag. "It would put us back months."

Some economists said that even if a wage rise were moderate, the Bundesbank, Germany's central bank, could respond with higher interest rates.

"Even without a pay increase in 1995, wage costs would be set to rise by 1.5 percent on the year" as a result of the introduction of a 35-hour workweek beginning in October, economists at the investment firm of Goldman, Sachs wrote in a recent report.

"An additional 'reasonable' wage increase of 3.0 percent would leave the employers with an increase in total wage costs

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## AGENDA

### Portugal Party Picks New Head

LISBON (AP) — The governing Social Democratic Party on Sunday elected Defense Minister Fernando Nogueira to succeed Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva as party leader.

Mr. Cavaco Silva is to step down when general elections are held later this year, and the Mr. Nogueira will be his party's candidate for prime minister.

Mr. Nogueira, 42, won the party leadership with a 66-vote advantage over Foreign Minister José Manuel Durão Barroso, with 1,000 delegates voting, the news agency Lusa reported.

### Israeli-Arab Exercise

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel is to join at least eight Arab countries in a Canadian-sponsored naval exercise in the Mediterranean next month, Israeli Defense Ministry officials said on Sunday.

The exercise off the Tunisian coast will be the first of its kind involving Israel and Arab states.

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Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroun.....1.400 CFA	Cesar.....8.00 Fils
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Finland.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 Rl
Gabon.....860 CFA	Senegal.....890 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Turkmenistan.....1.000 Dm
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 45,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....\$1.10
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....\$1.10

## Global Alliances Offer Air Travelers One-Stop Ease

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — Alliances between Asia-Pacific airlines and their former rivals from Europe and the United States are laying the basis for powerful global travel networks offering passengers greater convenience and forcing greater consolidation in air travel.

In the most recent of such accords, three companies — Thai Airways International Ltd., Thailand's national airline; Lufthansa AG, the German flag-carrier, and UAL Corp., parent of United Airlines —

are working out details of an agreement that officials said will enable passengers eventually to fly to over 500 destinations worldwide as if they were on a single airline.

The Thai Airways president, Thamnoon Wanglee, said the alliance agreement joined "three networks which together circle the globe."

Although Thai Airways had previously announced separate commercial agreements in general terms with United and Lufthansa, officials of the three airlines recently spelled out specific steps that will be taken by all three.

Starting next month, passengers will be able to earn mileage points and redeem travel awards on the frequent flyer programs of any of the three partner carriers.

Later in the year, Lufthansa and Thai Airways will start coordinating schedules, sharing lounges and airport facilities, feeding passengers from their long-distance services into each other's domestic and regional flights, and operating aircraft with joint flight designators — a practice known as code-sharing.

Lufthansa and United already have a trans-Atlantic alliance in operation that offers passengers about 100 joint services

daily to 55 destinations in the United States and Europe.

Once the U.S. and Thai governments make final their new bilateral air services agreement, probably later this year, United and Thai Airways can begin joint trans-Pacific flights and schedule coordination, officials said.

"Customers nowadays are demanding access to a global system, not single airline networks," said Hendrik B. van Opstal, general manager of United Airlines in Singapore.

Similar global alliances, reinforced by See AIRLINES, Page 8

## U.S. Military in Europe: Top Combat Force Hunts New Role

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

SCHWEINFURT, Germany — As the U.S. military in Europe nears the end of its most radical restructuring in a generation, the force that remains to safeguard American interests bears little resemblance to the one that occupied the Continent for nearly a half-century.

The sharp reduction of troops, from 336,000 when the Berlin Wall fell in November 1989 to an anticipated 100,000 by this autumn, involves dramatic changes in the way soldiers in Europe live and how they prepare to fight, how they think about war and how they think about peace.

Once large and entrenched, the force is now small and mobile.

Once preoccupied with defense, the force now trains to attack as well as to defend.

Once prepared to fight World War III, the force now faces missions ranging from major land wars to peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance.

Once certain who its enemy would be, the force now is certain of nothing.

Commanders watch the evolution of the U.S.-European security relationship with wary interest, and, often, ill-concealed skepticism. Many privately remain unpersuaded of the wisdom in a NATO expansion that extends the American nuclear umbrella to, say, Hungary and Slovakia; they wonder what Poland

or the Czech Republic could contribute to American security in exchange for the warrant of American lives.

And they hope that political leaders and the public at home fully grasp the implications of transforming the world's most proficient combat force into a go-anywhere, do-anything expeditionary legion.

"If we're going to use the military in ways other than in an old-fashioned lining up of two armies to beat the living daylight out of each other, it's very important that the political side of the house describe what they want the military to do," said General David M. Maddox, now retired, in an interview in December, shortly before his departure as commander of the U.S. Army in Europe.

The speed and extent of the drawdown in Europe

has been breathtaking. It is here, particularly in Germany, that the shrinking of the U.S. armed forces permitted by the end of the Cold War has hit most heavily.

The U.S. Air Force in Europe has been reduced to six major bases, compared to 16 in 1990. From 636 aircraft and almost nine fighter wings, the air force is down to 214 planes and two wings. The number of active-duty air force personnel has dropped from 71,000 to fewer than 31,000.

For the army, which has long been the dominant service on the Continent in terms of size and geographic sprawl, the contraction is even more dramatic. While the army as a whole is slimming down from

See TROOPS, Page 8

## French Truffle Sniff Out Asian Fraud

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Ever since classical times, gourmets have extolled the fragrant virtues of the truffle. Known as the "black diamond" because of its rarity and value, it is especially revered in France, where culture is defined by the taste bud as much as by the eye or the mind.

But as truffle fans are discovering, there is nothing sacred in the modern marketplace. While Americans complain of China's piracy in the electronics trade, the French are crying foul because an invasion of Chinese truffles that has enabled unscrupulous dealers to perpetrate fraud against one of the greatest national culinary delights.

For centuries, French truffle hunters have engaged in an annual ritual from December to March, taking pigs and trained dogs on hikes through the Dordogne and Perigord to unearth the hard, black fungus that proliferates near the roots of oak trees. Other foragers look for swarms of yellow flies that often can be found dancing in the air over a truffle trove at sunset.

The Asian intruder bears an almost perfect resemblance to the *tuber melanosporum* of France. Any superficial disparities can only be detected when the spores of the truffle are examined under a microscope.

But taste is another matter. Unlike the rich pungency of the

French version that imparts a lively savor to almost any dish, the Chinese truffle, or *tuber himalayensis*, has little appreciable flavor when fresh — and can even turn unpleasant after a few days.

"If it is not consumed quickly, it becomes nasty and sulfurous, much like an unwanted guest," said Louis Rioussel, a fungologist and renowned truffle connoisseur from Maillane, near St. Rémy-de-Provence.

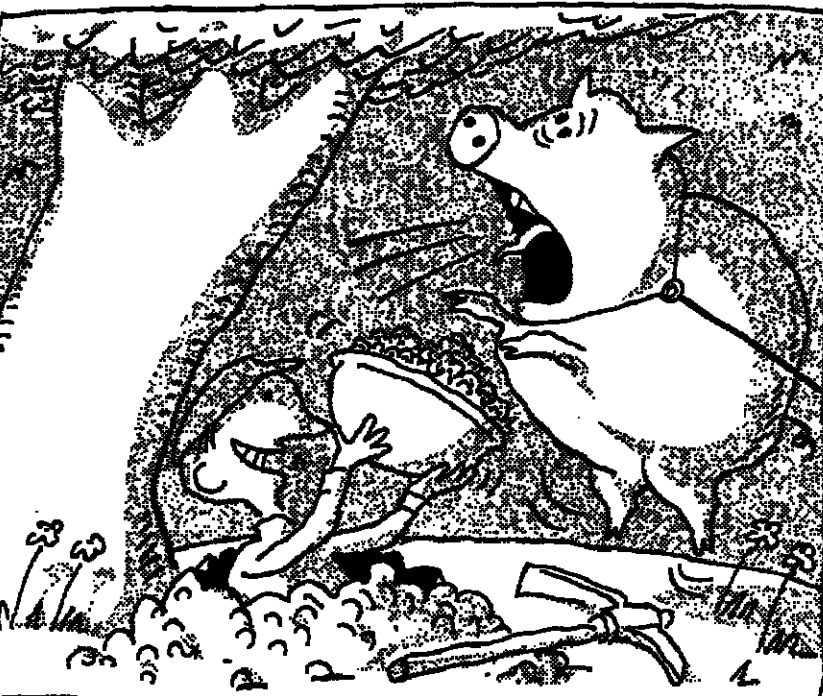
Cheaters, by dousing the Chinese product with truffle-scented oil or bunching them in a box that includes a few fragrant chunks of the French variety, have been able to get away with huge fraud, especially when the truffles are marked up for re-export to such lucrative markets as the United States. The potential for profit is considerable. While French truffles sell for about \$600 a kilogram (\$270 a pound), the Chinese cousin goes for almost \$110 a kilogram.

The vanishing quantities of the French variety have only enhanced the value of the truffle trade. French output has dropped from 800 tons a year at the end of the last century to less than 20 tons today.

"The harvest of the whole country can now be put into one truck," said Pierre-Jean Pebevre, heir to one of France's greatest truffle dynasties.

Meanwhile, the Chinese have rapidly filled the void. The French federation of truffle producers estimates that since the

See TRUFFLES, Page 8



Nicolas Aulin/International Herald Tribune



## *For the Few Survivors, Horror Outweighs Glory*

A map of the Western Pacific region. Taiwan is shown in the upper left. The Philippines is shown in the lower left. The Marianas Islands are shown in the center, with Guam labeled below them. Iwo Jima is marked with a black box and labeled 'Iwo Jima'. The Pacific Ocean is labeled in the upper right.

"If anybody had told me on Iwo that I'd be sitting here 50 years later talking to you, I'd have marked him down for 'battle fatigue,'" said retired Colonel Fred Caldwell at his home near Mount Vernon, Virginia. As commander of Fox Company of the 26th Marines, "I landed on Feb 26 19 19 with 257 men and walked off March 26 with 44, even after getting replacements."

On the long panoramic photograph of his company, taken in California a few months before the battle, he later wrote tiny "KIAs" and "WIAs" in ink on those killed or wounded in action on the island. Only about 30 of the smiling, confident young men in the photo remain unmarked.

The Marines inched their way over the island amid showers of artillery and mortar



"I remember we had one Japanese officer run out of a cave by himself and charge a

he was with his wife and kids, all dressed up, looking proud. Like one of us. I still remem-

been condemned by many Russians and foreign governments for violations of human rights, but it was defended strongly

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## THE AMERICAS

## Dole Returns to Court New Hampshire Voters

By Richard L. Berke  
New York Times Service

KEENE, New Hampshire — The audience that gathered in a library auditorium here for the first town meeting of Senator Bob Dole's presidential bid had barely taken their seats when they were told that the senator would not be coming.

Dole had run well in the 1988 Republican primary, and his reputation, over all, was warm. Still, the pesky questions came thick and fast, on abortion, legalizing marijuana and school prayer.

The toughest question came from Norman May, 67, a retired school principal: "Are you worried about the age issue? I hate to bring it up because I voted for you the last time. That is going to be a factor and how

are you going to address that?" The 71-year-old majority leader responded with a quip about a 92-year-old Senate colleague: "I'm not worried about it at all. Some people think I'm too young. I've been willing to put Strom Thurmond on the ticket for balance."

The first U.S. presidential primary, in New Hampshire, is not for a year. But a state party dinner that serves as the primary's opening bell brought nine

presidential aspirants to the state. They included three of Mr. Dole's Senate colleagues, Phil Gramm of Texas, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, as well as Lamar Alexander, a former Tennessee governor, and Patrick J. Buchanan, a television commentator who ran strongly here in 1992.

However far away the actual vote, the senator from Kansas acted as if there were no time to waste. With a smile stuck on his face, he entered the fray with the first full-fledged events of his third attempt for the Republican presidential nomination.

The meeting here and one later in the day in Lebanon were the first of a dozen public appearances he had scheduled over the weekend.

The voters here never make it easy for politicians. Accustomed to groveling from the candidates trying to win over the first people who vote in a primary, they often see themselves as akin to professional jurors who know best who should get the nomination.

Mr. Dole endured the exercise with good reason. Recent history has shown that Republicans who win in New Hampshire usually wind up with their party's nomination, as Mr. Dole learned from his defeat by George Bush here in 1988.

Mr. Dole is far ahead in the early polls in New Hampshire and nationally. But, as he told voters, he was fooled the last time: "All the polls were good. But then, the people voted."

That is why, he said Saturday, that he will be back. "I know that about town meetings," he said. "You don't talk too long if you're the candidate because people want to ask the questions."

And Mr. Dole was ready to be questioned about his age. He said he had endured a round of prostate cancer but feels great.

"I'm on the treadmill every time I'm home, if I get my wife off it," he said. "If you follow me around for a day, I think you'd find that age is not an issue."

Although there was some grumbling by the audience afterward, Mr. Dole managed to finesse the abortion question by saying he was against abortion but that the issue should not divide the party.

"Our strength is in jobs, welfare reform, cutting back the size of government, less regulation for American business," he said. "And that's where we ought to rally."

Mr. Dole did not let his often too-fast-for-his-own-good retorts get the best of him when a woman told him: "I'm addressing the need to at least legalize the hemp plant, which I understand grows quite easily in the state of Kansas."

Rather than let the questioner engage him, Mr. Dole turned his answer into something about the importance of a workable crime bill. He also managed to sidestep questions about his competition with Mr. Gramm, saying, "I'm not sure the people in New Hampshire want me to get in a fistfight."

**Dole Leads Poll With 45%**  
A poll of New Hampshire voters put Mr. Dole in the lead among Republicans with 45 percent, Senator Gramm and Mr. Buchanan were tied for second with 10 percent each. Governor William F. Weld of Massachusetts had 9 percent and Mr. Alexander had 3 percent.

Reuters reported Sunday from Manchester, New Hampshire. Nine Republican presidential hopefuls were in New Hampshire on Sunday to kick off the 1996 race for the White House. The nine responded to an invitation from the New Hampshire Republican Party to address some 1,400 activists on Sunday evening.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## House Republicans Target Subsidies for School Lunch

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have unveiled a bill that would scrap the national school lunch program and a separate federal program that feeds pregnant women and pre-school children, in favor of lump-sum grants to the states. But senior Republicans are balking at a plan by Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, to do the same with food stamps.

The bill, drafted by Republican members of the House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, would give states vast new discretion to design their own food programs in place of the school lunch program and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, known as WIC.

Under the bill, to be considered by the committee this week, children from low-income families would no longer be entitled to school meals subsidized by the federal government, and there would be no uniform national standards for the nutritional content of such meals.

Further, there is no guarantee that the lump-sum payments, or block grants, would increase in hard times, when more people apply for food assistance of all kinds.

The changes, which go far beyond those proposed by President Ronald Reagan, are described in draft legislation obtained from Republican members of Congress.

Republicans said the new proposals would reduce the paperwork for local officials and permit them to feed more people at lower cost. But the plan has set off furious opposition.

Robert Fersht, president of the Food Research and Action Center, said: "A block grant cannot keep up with the real needs of real people. It's almost impossible to devise a formula that responds to changing circumstances like population growth, recession, migration, unemployment and natural disasters." (NYT)

## 3 Republican Candidates Favor 'Color-Blind' Society

WASHINGTON — Three leading candidates for the Republican presidential nomination said Sunday that ending affirmative action is at the top of their list of goals.

But Jack Kemp, who is out of the 1996 race, said it would be a mistake for the party to abandon programs to help the poor get ahead. Affirmative action already looms as an issue that could dominate the 1996 campaign. Ensuring that it will be on the front burner is a planned

California initiative that would eliminate quotas for contracts or government benefits.

Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, the most conservative of the current contenders, repeated on a CBS television news show that one of his first actions as president would be to "overturn quotas, preferences and set-asides."

"I'm for equal and unlimited opportunity in America, but I'm for special privilege for no one," he said. He denied that the issue is divisive. "I see this as a unifying principle," he said.

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate majority leader, also said they would change affirmative action as it is now practiced.

"We need a color-blind society," Mr. Dole said on an ABC television news show.

Mr. Alexander, also on ABC, said he supported the California initiative, "and as president, I would try to translate equal opportunity into individual rights, not group rights." (AP)

## Hillary Clinton's New Role

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton is emerging from months of absence from the limelight, offering a glimpse of a new role.

Democratized by critics during the November congressional election, Mrs. Clinton has been uncharacteristically subdued since the Republicans captured Congress.

Aides to Mrs. Clinton have been fending off questions about her future role — unwilling to say just how she will proceed now that she no longer serves as the administration's chief advocate on health care reform issues.

Mrs. Clinton brushes aside thoughts that anything is different, saying: "The stories come and go and I just remain the same."

"I'll do whatever I can to help the president fulfill his vision for the country, work hard for what he believes will help America," she said.

Insiders say she still has the first word when it comes to the president — and that when she talks, he listens. Her public role, however, is evolving. She is beginning to venture onto the public stage again, making it clear in interviews that she intends to continue to be involved in health care matters, but not shaping policy.

"There's a full plate of activities that I care about," she said. (Reuters)

## Quote/Unquote

Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, on the quadrennial outbreak of presidential ambition in the Senate: "They see the president, and as in most things, they say to themselves, 'Hey, I can do that job, and do it better.' It's only crossed the minds of maybe 98 senators." (NYT)

## Away From Politics



Joe Levy/Agence France-Press

Myrlie Evers-Williams meeting the press before her election as head of the NAACP.

● The widow of the civil rights leader Medgar Evers has won an upset one-vote victory to become chairman of the scandal-plagued NAACP, the oldest and largest advocate for America's blacks. "We have much to do. We have to clean house. Where is my broom?" Myrlie Evers-Williams, 61, told cheering supporters in Manhattan after defeating William Gibson for the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (Reuters)

● After spending months insisting that he was sane and staging a series of bizarre courtroom spectacles, Colin Ferguson has turned to the lawyers he once dismissed to appeal his murder conviction in Mineola, New York, on the grounds that he was never mentally fit to stand trial, one of the lawyers said. His defense of himself included his claim that there were 93 charges against him because the killings occurred in 1993. (NYT)

● Three months after taking an unexpected leave of absence that raised speculation about his health and about the rigors of his job, Neil

L. Rudenstine, 60, the president of Harvard University, has pronounced himself "extremely refreshed, well, vigorous, ready to go," and said that he would return to work on Thursday. (NYT)

● The U.S. murder rate, already described by some as an epidemic, will increase sharply and lead to a "blood bath" within the next decade as the number of teen-agers grows, a researcher says. Murders by children aged 14 to 17 have increased by 165 percent since 1985, said James Alan Fox, dean of the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University. That will surge even more as some 40 million children reach their teens, he said. (AP)

● An overwhelming majority of U.S. lawyers, 70 percent, believe O. J. Simpson will not be convicted in his double murder trial, according to an opinion poll for The National Law Journal. Thirty-nine percent of the 301 attorneys surveyed in the United States predict a hung jury, while 31 percent think he will be acquitted, for a total of 70 percent. (Reuters)

## Uruguay May Lose Good Life

## New President's Plan Would Cut Social Benefits

By Calvin Sims  
New York Times Service

MONTEVIDEO — Uruguay has long enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in Latin America, buttressed by a social security system that allows people to retire earlier than in many other countries.

But if the president-elect, Julio María Sanguinetti, has his way, those days will soon be over.

Mr. Sanguinetti, who takes office on March 1, said in an interview that his first priority would be reforming the social security system, which has become a drain on the budget.

"Our demographics are changing, people are living longer, and we simply cannot afford to maintain the social benefits program as it now exists," he said. Mr. Sanguinetti, who was president from 1985 to 1990, was returned to office in a close election in November.

"I fully expect there to be opposition to our reforms, but sometimes the medicine seems worse than the illness, but in the long term it heals the patient," Mr. Sanguinetti said.

The basic problem is the high ratio of people who depend on or work for the state. About 1.1 million of Uruguay's 3.1 million people are registered workers, while 700,000 people no longer in the work force receive pensions.

That means that Uruguay has more than one retired person for every two workers, and about 37 percent of the state budget goes to the social security system.

Economists and rival political parties agree that reform of the system, which is financed by payroll deductions, cannot be delayed.

A study by the Inter-American Development Bank said that even if Uruguay's gross domestic product grows at a projected 1.7 percent and inflation at 10 percent for the rest of the decade, failure to reform the social security system would mean the deficit will reach 5 percent.

But reaching an agreement on how to reform the system may be Mr. Sanguinetti's greatest

challenge, especially since the legislature is divided almost evenly among three parties.

Mr. Sanguinetti said that while he would "not take away any benefits that people currently enjoy, the system will be reformed for future pensioners." He plans to propose a mixed system of minimal coverage by the state and private voluntary individual savings that would reduce the burden on the government.

Uruguayans have grown accustomed to the benefits system, which allows men to retire at age 60 and women at 55. The government provides disabled workers 70 percent of their salaries and free medical care.

Some Uruguayans are collecting pensions today under laws overturned in the late 1970s, which, for example, allowed a woman with a child to retire after 10 years of work, regardless of age, or a single woman whose father died to receive a pension for life without working, even if she married.

Highly organized retirement associations have vowed to use referendums to block changes to the social security program.

Complicating matters is the factionalized political system, which was further entangled by the split of votes among Uruguay's three major political parties in the last election. The vote ended more than a century of two-party rule.

Since no party has a majority in the legislature, Mr. Sanguinetti of the centrist Colorado Party must negotiate alliances with the unelected rightist National Party and the leftist newcomer, the Broad Front coalition.

President Luis Alberto Lacalle failed to pass welfare and other economic reforms, political analysts say, because he lacked the political skills to negotiate and needlessly alienated Congress.

Mr. Sanguinetti was one of the Mr. Lacalle's staunchest opponents in Congress, and supporters of the departing leader say he may seek revenge by blocking the new president's reforms. While bitter infighting and party rivalry are a way of life, rival party leaders have hinted that they are willing to work with Mr. Sanguinetti, particularly on social security.

## Bank Strike in Martinique Drags On

Agence France-Press

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique — A strike for higher wages that has paralyzed much of this island's banking sector and dampened business activity has entered its second month with no clear end in sight.

But the prefect of this French overseas department, Jean-François Cordet, said new talks

were imminent after his latest contacts with the French Bank Association and unions representing bank employees.

Local officials joined Mr. Cordet on Friday in appealing for an end to the strike, while businessmen demonstrated to protest what they described as "the total paralysis" of the island since the strike began Jan. 18.

Mr. Cordet said that he had "taken the necessary steps to avoid any kind of disturbance" and warned that "people should not force me to intervene because we have better things to do."

Strikers marched Friday along the highway between Le Lamentin and Fort-de-France to press demands for a resumption in negotiations.



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INTERNATIONAL

## Egypt's Warning to Israelis

### Cairo Demands Restraints on Nuclear Arms

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Foreign Minister Amr Moussa of Egypt said Sunday that the relative serenity that characterized Egyptian-Israeli relations over the past 15 years has been disturbed by "serious difficulties" over Israel's nuclear weapons program and the "fragile and vulnerable" state of Middle East peace talks.

In an interview in Paris, Mr. Moussa argued that Egypt and other Arab countries will insist Israel accept restraints on its nuclear arms program because of Arab concerns that Israeli "extremists" could gain power in the government and be tempted to use such weapons against enemies in the region.

Israeli officials said Sunday that they had offered to allow Egypt to inspect a nuclear research facility and were considering another gesture to assuage Egyptian concerns. The Associated Press reported. The officials said the nature of the gesture had not been decided but that it might include a proposal to set up a dialogue between

Egyptian and Israeli nuclear scientists.

Mr. Moussa was in Paris for a meeting Saturday with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Their talks failed to move the stalled peace process.

Mr. Moussa's remarks came at the end of a tense week during which he was accused by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of leading a hostile campaign to embarrass Israel over its refusal to join a global nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Israel has also charged President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt with slowing its normalization of ties with other Arab nations and lining them up behind Egypt's position on the arms treaty.

The United States, which supports the Israeli stand that its acquisition of nuclear weapons is an issue separate from the signing of the nonproliferation treaty, has hinted it may penalize Egypt by reducing \$2 billion in annual aid in loans and grants.

Mr. Moussa, however, said the pressure would not dissuade

Cairo from insisting that Israel provide "concrete" assurances that it will address Arab concerns.

"We are called upon to vote on the universality of a treaty and its eternity," Mr. Moussa said. "We are told, however, that universality does not apply to Israel. How can a country in its right mind accept an eternal commitment of this sort with its neighbor being allowed to retain and develop nuclear arms?"

"Israel seems to have an attitude of calling anyone who disagrees with her policies an enemy," he said. "This is a relic of the past that must yield to listening to legitimate Arab concerns. We hope they come to see our interest in regional security, and the advancement of Palestinian-Israeli talks, to be just as important as their concern for economic cooperation and greater normalization."

The anti-Egyptian statements last week by the Israelis came at a time that many experts in Middle East affairs consider to be the lowest point in relations between the two countries since they signed a peace treaty in 1979.



Yasser Arafat, left, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France, center, and Shimon Peres following a conference on Middle East peace held in Paris.

But the Egyptian-Israeli dispute over nuclear weapons has taken center stage in the past few weeks, particularly after a number of Arab countries said they supported Cairo's views. The moves threatened to deal a blow to U.S. hopes that a majority of countries renew their commitments to the nonproliferation treaty.

Israel is believed by various Western intelligence services to

have some 200 nuclear warheads. Although it has never acknowledged that officially, it has argued that it faces potential nuclear threats from Iran, Iraq and Libya, who are said to be at various stages of developing such technology.

Mr. Moussa insisted that Cairo "will not compromise on its view that Israel must respond to our security concern."

He said that if Israel did not join the nuclear nonproliferation program, "the region is certain to slip into an arms race which, to our way of thinking, would be a catastrophic development."

Asked what steps he had in mind for Israel to take, Mr. Moussa said: "Israel must become engaged in a serious process of disarmament that would deal with the nuclear problem

and arms of mass destruction in the Mideast region."

The adamant Egyptian stand has puzzled Mideast experts because the issue of Israel's nuclear weapons had not been raised in recent years and because the consequences of American anger over its position could result in heavy economic penalties for the hard-pressed Egyptian economy.

But several Egyptian policymakers have said privately they felt that Egypt needed to reassert its influence in the Arab world, which they charge has been deliberately eroded by Israel and the United States.

They also noted a growing conviction in Egypt that U.S. aid was going to be reduced anyway, since Washington seemed intent upon downgrading its ties to Cairo.

## Israel Opens Border To 900 Palestinians, First Since Bombing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GAZA — Israel on Sunday let in 900 Palestinian workers, the first since it shut off movement from the West Bank and Gaza Strip following an Arab suicide attack in Israel last month.

An army spokeswoman said that nearly 900 Palestinian workers had entered Israel via Gaza's main Erez checkpoint.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced last week that Israel would begin lifting the ban this week, and he urged Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, to do more to crack down on Islamic militants who attack Israelis.

Mr. Rabin said he would let in 10,000 Palestinians from the Gaza Strip and 5,000 from the West Bank. But officials on both sides said it would take time for all of the required permits to be issued.

Israel said all 15,000 of those to be allowed entry had to be both married and over 30, a group that Israel believes poses a lower security risk.

The 15,000 represent only a quarter of the 60,000 Palestinians barred from their jobs since two Islamic suicide bombers from Gaza killed 21 Israelis

at a bus stop in central Israel on Jan. 22.

On Sunday, Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian teenager in Gaza.

Military sources said the youth was a motorist who had ignored an army order to stop in an Israeli-held zone. But Palestinians said he was shot while searching on foot for scrap metal and wood.

Israelis have killed 207 Palestinians, and Palestinians have killed 113 Israelis since the signing of an Israeli-PLO peace accord in Washington in September 1993.

In another development, Israel's cabinet approved the expansion of three settlements around Jerusalem.

A spokesman for PLO headquarters in East Jerusalem said the construction violated the Palestinian autonomy accord.

"They are putting the whole peace process in jeopardy," said the spokesman, Hatem Abdul Qader.

At issue was a Housing Ministry plan initially approved in January that four ministers from the liberal Meretz party were appealing.

Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer said the program involved a total of 1,800 housing units in three West Bank settlements. (Reuters, AP)

## Canada Moves to Ban Easily Hidden Guns

New York Times Service

TORONTO — Reacting to increasing urban violence, the Canadian government has moved to strengthen gun laws by proposing mandatory registration of all firearms and a ban on small, easily concealed handguns known as Saturday night specials.

Under the legislation, introduced in Parliament last week by the governing Liberal Party, possession of an unregistered weapon could mean a prison sentence of up to five years.

The bill has met with unusually fierce opposition from gun owners, and the issue has pitted rural lawmakers against urban representatives.

The Firearms Act, however, is likely to become law because of the Liberals' majority in the lower house of Parliament.

Gun control laws are far

tougher in Canada than in the United States. Registration of handguns, for example, has been required since 1954.

Canada has banned fully automatic assault weapons since 1978 and semiautomatic weapons capable of being fired on automatic since 1991. Last fall, after a fierce congressional battle, the United States banned 19 types of semiautomatic firearms.

A rise in urban violence, largely drug-related, has increased a sense of personal insecurity for many Canadians, a key element in the government's decision to get tougher on gun control.

The government is worried that the increase in violence could prompt Canadians to take up arms in self-defense, following the example of many Americans.

## Ex-Leader of Labor Party Had KGB Ties, Paper Says

New York Times Service

LONDON — A British newspaper reported Sunday that Michael Foot, the leader of the opposition Labor Party in the early 1980s, met with Soviet agents during the 1960s and accepted cash payments for a leftist newspaper he ran.

The paper, The Sunday Times, said the Soviet intelligence service considered Mr. Foot, who is now 81 and retired from active politics, to be one of its "agents of influence" in Britain at the time.

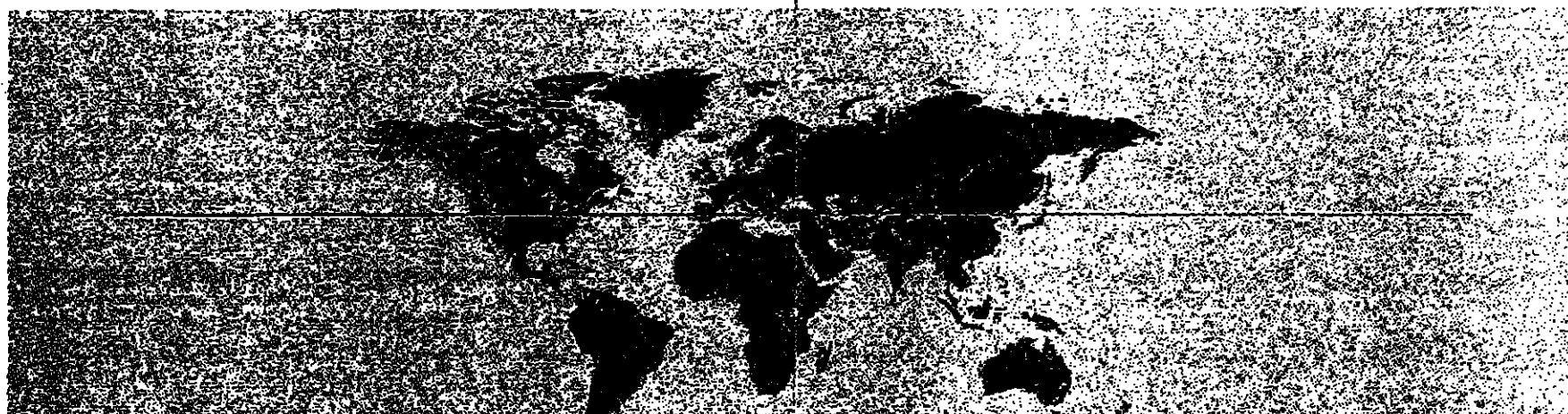
The paper said its information came from former KGB officers, including Oleg Gordievsky, a colonel in the Soviet intelligence agency who defected to Britain in 1985.

The report said the contacts took place between 1960 and 1968 and were believed to have been broken off by Mr. Foot following the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Mr. Foot was a member of Parliament at the time.

The Sunday Times said British security forces emphasized that Mr. Foot had done nothing illegal.

Mr. Foot said he was not a KGB agent. He did not deny meeting with Soviet officials during the early 1960s, but said any such meetings were part of his regular contacts with officials from all over the world and did not involve passing sensitive information.

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## TURKEY

### THE KEY



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Toward Peace in the Jungle

Peru and Ecuador have signed a peace accord, apparently ending their three-week war over a 75-kilometer stretch of border. The squabble cost at least 49 lives and gained little or nothing for either side, but some good may result if the two countries finally resolve the dispute that has caused tension and occasional battles for more than 50 years.

In 1942, following a war in which Peru grabbed a substantial chunk of Ecuador's territory, the two countries signed a treaty that delineated their border. But the agreement was not precise about those 75 kilometers, which parallel a mountain range called the Cordillera del Condor. Ecuador rejected the treaty in 1960. The two countries have clashed over the disputed stretch ever since, including a two-day military battle in 1981.

Recently, Ecuador had been taking advantage of the treaty's ambiguity by building permanent structures on territory claimed by Peru. President Alberto Fujimori of Peru, facing an election this spring and eager to ingratiate himself with the military, was no doubt happy to have a pretext to flex some muscle.

The agreement calls for both sides to withdraw from the conflict zone and allows for international military observers to monitor the peace. But already some politicians in Ecuador are criticizing the pact. To avoid further conflicts, the two countries need to agree to submit their dispute to binding international mediation. Each side already has paid too high a price for a remote patch of jungle and a scrap of national pride.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## How to Brew a Policy Mess

"That's another fine mess you've gotten me into, Stanley." Those thoughts of Oliver Hardy could well express President Bill Clinton's sentiments toward his foreign policy team as he contemplates what promises to be an enormously difficult fight with the chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, Jesse Helms. The North Carolina senator has produced a plan to merge the government's major foreign policy agencies. At first glance, the coming merger fight would appear to be another turf war between a president and Congress of opposing parties. There is, however, more on the table than that.

Despite its billing, the Helms reorganization proposal, which has strong backing among the Republican leadership, is not aimed toward delivering more effective overseas assistance. It is a weapon to be used in the Republican assault on major elements of Mr. Clinton's foreign policy. Already facing a full fight card on Capitol Hill, the president has been pushed by his foreign policy team for a high-stakes battle with Mr. Helms and the Republicans over control and future levels of a broad category of foreign assistance programs. It is a fight the administration's foreign policy team, absorbed in its own intramural turf wars, seems unprepared to wage.

Mr. Helms suggests that his plan is a State Department progeny that never made it past the White House. True, to a point. The Helms proposal follows the contours of a merger proposal that originated with the State Department. But his plan does more than consolidate overseas agencies under the State Department. It strikes at the heart of development assistance programs by eliminating the

Agency for International Development. Mr. Helms also is correct that the State Department's proposal never made it to the Hill. That is because the other foreign affairs agencies, apoplectic at the thought of being merged into the State Department, won the support of Vice President Al Gore, who shot down the plan.

But Mr. Helms is off-base if he believes that his declaration of support for the State Department's power grab is a victory for Foggy Bottom. What the State Department might gain in turf, the world's neediest would lose big-time. The shame is that while Clinton foreign affairs officials were distracted by their own skirmishing, a serious threat to the president's foreign policy was materializing in the Republican Congress — and they were preparing neither themselves nor Mr. Clinton for what is coming.

Along with Mr. Helms's plan, a Senate budget committee draft report has emerged that proposes to eviscerate a range of programs that have kept America constructively engaged with the rest of the world. In addition to killing the separate Agency for International Development and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, it would terminate support for multilateral development banks. The Voice of America would be effectively stillborn. Aid to emerging democracies would be phased out. The Republican-controlled Congress would have America turn its back on the developing world.

There is a fine mess brewing on Capitol Hill. In relation to Mr. Clinton's foreign policy, it is a lot more than interoffice politics and no laughing matter.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Chipping Away at Justice

President Bill Clinton has promised to use his first veto if the Senate, like the House, passes a crime bill that dismantles last year's law to help put 100,000 police officers on the streets. But other crime bills that the Republicans approved last week are at least as dangerous to justice.

The misnamed "Exclusionary Rule Reform Act" would constitute a congressional assault on the Fourth Amendment's safeguard against unlawful searches and seizures. Like the rest of the crime legislation flowing from the "Contract With America," the measure was dispatched to the floor without adequate committee hearings, lest anything slow the 100-day Republican legislative express.

Since 1914, when the Supreme Court said the constitution required it, federal courts have suppressed illegally obtained evidence. Sometimes this lets a guilty defendant go free, but law officers have refined their searches — and the high court has carved out major exceptions to the suppression rule. In 1984 the Supreme Court recognized a "good faith" exception that allowed the admission of evidence seized under a defective warrant that the police had reason to believe was valid. The House now extends that exception to warrantless searches.

Republican leaders said that the police needed this exception, but when pressed could cite no case where the bill would have made a difference to law enforcement. It only succeeds in putting the House in conflict with the Bill of Rights.

The "Violent Criminal Incarceration Act" throws technicalities in the way of prisoners who file, ignorantly or inartfully, court complaints about prison conditions. Sponsors contend that the bill is aimed at frivolous lawsuits. But such suits are routinely dismissed by experienced judges, and the bill would require dismissal of many valid claims.

Another unjust bill all but abolishes habeas corpus petitions, long authorized by Congress to let inmates challenge the legality of their detention in the federal courts. An inmate could prevail only if his sentence had been based on an utterly "arbitrary and unreasonable" state court interpretation of clear Supreme Court precedent. That is a radical departure from the proper standards of federalism, by which state courts are bound to recognize the rights prisoners have under the constitution and federal law. Like the rest of these destructive bills, it deserves repudiation by the Senate.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

## Put Latin American Unity First

In an era of global capital markets and regional trade blocs, Latin America's leaders need more urgently than ever to set aside their neighborly squabbles and act with unity if the world. That means dealing swiftly with the most inflammatory of the quarrels that still periodically divide them: half a dozen disputed borders, ranging from Belize to Bolivia. Like Ecuador's claim to the Condor mountains, many of these disputes date from lost wars of the past. However unjust they may seem to the losers, they are not worth fighting about.

In an ideal world, Ecuador and Peru

might agree to cede the area on both sides of the Condor cordillera as a demilitarized reserve for the jungle Indians who are its main inhabitants. But short of that, Ecuador would do well to agree that the Condor border should finally be fixed, under international supervision. And at their next get-together, Latin America's leaders would be wise to commit themselves to accepting as permanent their countries' existing borders. That way they would devote more effort to plowing the common furrows of regional trade and infrastructure development that offer a better return for their people.

—THE ECONOMIST (London)

## End Sanctions on Serbia? Desperate Diplomacy at Work

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Is there no hoop through which the Clinton administration will not jump, no line it will not abandon, to keep the war in Bosnia from spreading? That is the question raised by the latest turn in America's desperation diplomacy in the Balkans.

The U.S. diplomatic approach toward Serbia now seems to boil down to a single question: "How high, Slobodan?" The answer from Serbia's Slobodan Milosevic is constant: "Higher."

The United States and four European partners in the Contact Group on Bosnia unveiled a new negotiating plan last week that offers to suspend all economic sanctions against Serbia in return for another round of doubtful promises by the Serbs to stop its wars of aggression in Bosnia and Croatia.

This approach is painted by its advocates as a necessary, expedient adjustment in policy to avoid even greater bloodshed. But such diplomacy is bad leadership and questionable morality. The long-term costs to America's position in world affairs and to its self-image must now be weighed in the balance against the dwindling hopes that new concessions can head off new war in the Balkans.

Writing about Bosnia, Eugene Rostow noted that one force "sustains all law: moral revulsion." To bargain away sanctions — the one clear action taken to mobilize the Serbs — in an effort to contain the horrors of Bosnia to Bosnia is an affront to the concept of international law and justice.

This is a bleak moment for the U.S. State Department. "You ask yourself if it can get any worse in Bosnia and then yes, it does get worse," Secretary of State Warren Christopher said candidly in

our recent conversation. "The options are diminishing."

Croatia's demand that the United Nations withdraw its peacekeepers by the end of March — a demand "they seem determined to carry out," Mr. Christopher says — is a turning point for international diplomacy on Bosnia that for the past three years has never been glorious but has often been defensible in its own terms.

It no longer is. In offering to suspend all economic sanctions against Serbia to protect the status quo on the ground, the administration risks crossing a line that separates expediency from dishonor.

This is not to dispute that the situation becomes much more tenuous and dangerous with the Croatian threat. The Pentagon and State Department have asked President Bill Clinton to extend the pledge he made in December to help UN peacekeepers evacuate Bosnia to include Croatia as well. U.S. ground troops could be engaged in covering a difficult strategic retreat in the Balkans in a matter of weeks if the diplomatic effort now under way fails.

Until now, the major powers and the United Nations justified their failure to intervene and stop the carnage and ethnic cleansing in Bosnia by saying they had at least prevented things from getting worse. They had "contained" the war. Croatia is poised to snatch away that last fig leaf of honor by resuming its war with Serbia when the peacekeepers leave. To head that off, the U.S. administration has joined Britain, France, Germany and Russia in offering to lift sanctions against Serbia in return for Belgrade's recognition and policing of its

borders with Bosnia and Croatia.

The Serbs have shown little interest in a deal that would also have to be approved by Croatia, which would have to agree to keep the United Nations in place and accept an extended cease-fire that would leave Serbs in control of 25 percent of Croatia and 70 percent of Bosnia.

U.S. officials acknowledge this is desperate diplomacy. Mr. Christopher and the national security adviser, Anthony Lake, went along reluctantly with offering the Serbs the sanctions-lifting incentive under pressure from the Europeans and only after getting

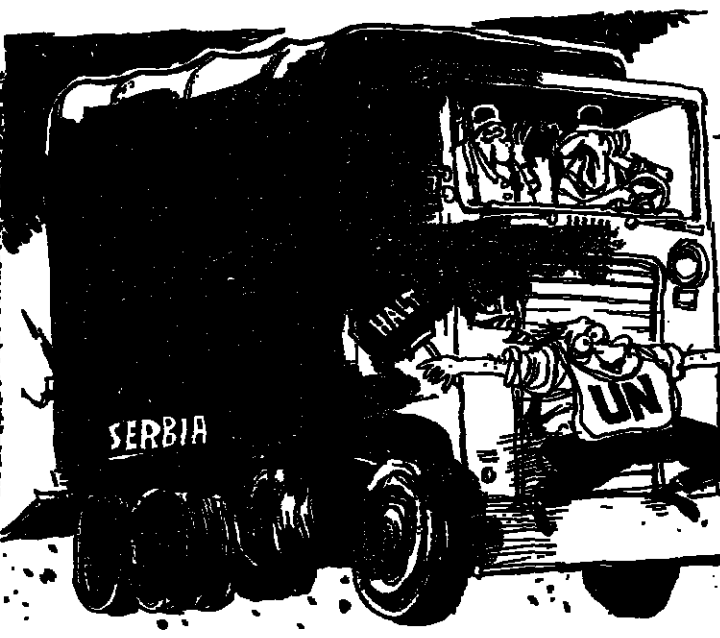
a green light from the Bosnian government. France argues that the sanctions offer could clear the way for a Balkans peace conference proposed by Paris. If that turns out to be a miscalculation, the intangible costs for America and its allies will be enormous.

Bosnia has produced bitter arguments in America and Europe about fundamental issues: justice, honor, responsibility. Governments responded by emphasizing the dangers of intervention, the good that humanitarian relief was doing, and the success of containing. Those arguments added up to powerful reasons for America and its allies not taking sides in the conflict in any meaningful way.

But the containment policy is unraveling. The Serbian manipulation of humanitarian aid for its war aims has become transparent. The willingness now to bargain sideways away from small Serbian commitments undermines the international cooperation needed to keep Mr. Milosevic isolated.

The sanctions offer cuts away the halfway ground on which America has balanced in Bosnia. Soon Washington will have to get in deeper, on the side of the governments of Sarajevo and Zagreb, or get out completely and accept the terrible consequences of not choosing sides in a war of aggression on the European continent.

The Washington Post



By GABLE for the Globe and Mail (Toronto). C&amp;W Syndicate

## The Drive-By Republicans Take a Cheap Shot at the Peacekeepers

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Reading the Republican foreign policy bill that passed the House last week, I realized that on domestic policy the Republicans have a vision and on foreign policy they have graffiti. Republicans backing this bill, which is the foreign policy component of the "Contract With America," don't need to pass a law to get their point across. All they need is spray paint and a blank wall of the United Nations so they can scrawl what's on their minds: "Get Lost World. New Was Here."

This bill is typical of the quality of Republican foreign policy thinking today. It is drive-by foreign policy. Shout whatever's on your mind as you drive by the White House and then hit the gas before you have to deal with the implications.

The reason the Republicans have a foreign policy of one-liners is because they are deeply conflicted. They want to use foreign policy the way they always used it during the Cold War: to assert that they are the party of strength, not the Democrats.

But they also want to appeal to the isolationist impulses in the country, so they don't want to pay for that strength with money or

commitments. The result is the sort of muddled-headed thinking of Representative Dana Rohrabacher of California, who insisted that the foreign policy bill was "not about isolationism" but "about America comes-first policies." Oh, now I understand.

The House Republican bill called for increasing military spending on "star wars" anti-missile defenses (this part was thankfully defeated) so the United States would have more useless Nintendo technology to fight the least likely of wars, while restricting the president's ability to dispatch troops abroad to fight the most likely of wars, while cutting aid to the United Nations so that peacekeepers from other countries won't have the funding to deal with the wars America doesn't want to fight, while ensuring that America will have to deal with all those messy wars alone because the bill forbids U.S. troops from being put under any foreign command.

While they were at it, the Republicans also extended NATO membership to Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, but forgot to mention that this means committing U.S. troops to defend all of them as well.

Connect those dots and you have the Republican foreign policy.

The House Republicans don't seem to have noticed that today's United Nations is not the United Nations of the 1970s, when the Soviets and their pals could pass a resolution that the world was flat. Today, the United Nations is us. We thoroughly dominate it. It blesses what we want, like Haiti, and it condemns whom we want, like the Libyans.

The problem with the United Nations today is not that it is too strong, but that it is too weak. It lacks the resources and management to do the dirty jobs that we want done but don't want to do ourselves.

Now is not the time to weaken it further. If the Republicans are saying that the United Nations should be better managed, I couldn't agree more; but if they are saying that it is useless and America should get it further, they will rue the day.

The Clinton administration contributed to this confusion. One reason the United Nations has been so discredited is because Clinton officials often used it as a scapegoat. When their Somalia policy went over a cliff, they blamed the United Nations, even though all the controversial military operations in Somalia were directed exclusively by the Pentagon. Still, Clinton officials hid behind excuses: "The UN made me do it."

The Clinton team is compounding the confusion thanks to the love-in that Secretary of State Warren Christopher is conducting with Jesse Helms, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A day doesn't go by without reading about how Chris and Jesse are getting along so well. This does not warm my heart.

Chris, wake up! Jesse is using you to legitimize his plans to end foreign aid and development assistance. You think you can appease him and save yourself grief. You can't, and you shouldn't. Jesse is a mean-spirited isolationist. By cozying up with him you are blurring the differences between him and the internationalists. This is a time for drawing lines, not fudging them.

The New York Times

## Japan: Fresh Thinking About the Past and Future Is Long Overdue

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — The best tonic for Japan a month after the great Kobe earthquake is to avoid feeling sorry for itself and to search instead for a new foreign policy compass.

There is an understandable temptation for the country to close its mental borders and worry only about domestic reconstruction. But it is vital that Japan start both to look backwards to the unpleasant realities of its behavior toward fellow Asians before and during the Pacific War that ended 50 years ago, and to wake up to the new challenges of the post-Cold War era.

Only by confronting the barbarism of the past head-on, as Germany did, and by dealing with future responsibilities will Japan escape from the insularity and narrow economics that have shaped its extraordinary postwar rise to become a trading and financial superpower.

It is immensely difficult for a society that is still deeply divided over how to evaluate its wartime record to swallow foreign prescriptions on the urgency of Japan becoming a world leader once again.

A recent attempt by Robert McNamara, a former U.S. defense secretary and head of the World

Bank, to stimulate some fresh thinking in the Japanese establishment drew a cautious response from a large audience in Tokyo. Mr. McNamara's eminently sensible suggestion that Japan approach the post-Cold War world as an opportunity rather than a tiresome burden imposed by outsiders earned him no more than the polite applause accorded to all international guests.

Mr. McNamara listed five great powers as the architects of the new multipolar world: China, the European Union, Japan, Russia and the United States. He put

India as the next contender for membership in this select club. Mr. McNamara's vision of a world based on the rule of law where "national security would be supported by a system of collective security" is anodyne to North Americans and Europeans. But such a prescription causes consternation in Tokyo.

Any reference to the United Nations as more than a talking shop for diplomats and foreign ministers sets off alarm bells throughout the Japanese government and media. The contradiction between Japan campaigning for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council and the unlikelihood of any Japanese cabinet being prepared to commit troops ready, if necessary, to fight in major trouble spots around the globe on UN peacekeeping or peacemaking missions remains as unresolved as ever.

The image of contemporary Japan as a state that pays the bills but keeps a safe distance from the armed conflicts of the late 20th century is fated to persist. Mr. McNamara warns: "Japan can no longer simply rely on the U.S. to protect its national interests. While such a role was appropriate in the bipolar world, that time has long passed." But this is hardly how the Japanese public view for-

ign affairs. Their sense of dependency on America has yet to come to terms with how Washington now perceives the world.

The paradox remains of Japan behaving as an economic and financial superpower while still uncertain and half-hearted about how to deal with all other global issues. It is far from clear whether Japan really wants to be a leader of international society. The only alternative is for the country to remain a follower, stumbling along in the footsteps of others.

If Japan is to accept the challenges of multidimensional responsibilities it must make two psychological shifts. The Japanese state must first secure a consensus that this is indeed the correct way ahead. Japan's allies would then have to make corresponding adjustments in their treatment of Tokyo.

Such a realignment would have to be a two-way process. It could prove uncomfortable for the United States, Japan and for countries in Asia that remain wary of future Japanese intentions toward the region.

The writer is a professor of history at the International Christian University in Tokyo. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Lasers, Genes and Grandma's Walker

By Katherine Dowling

LOS ANGELES — There's a middle-aged man lying in a grave in Peru. His Moche civilization, 300 years after Caesar, developed a technique for electroplating gold onto copper that would be unknown in Europe for centuries to come. His people built huge irrigation systems. Then something happened.

The man belonged to a society that those progress through creation of an infrastructure that advanced agricultural and artistic achievements. But at some point, advancement gave way to implosion, and his people eventually ceased to exist. We don't know why.

There are nine multiprogram laboratories, three of them nuclear-weapons laboratories, under the auspices of the U.S. Energy Department. They have thrived during the past 50 years through congressional largess in response to national-security concerns. These labs have brought together researchers whose ability and experience cannot be replicated.

Benefits have spilled over into industry and medicine. For instance, the Lawrence Livermore lab is engaging in subatomic research. The spin-offs, though unpredictable, may help us understand how malignancies develop or can be treated. At Los Alamos, California, software has been developed to help map the human genome, helping us understand and treat genetic diseases. Even weather

predictions may become more accurate as a result of research at Lawrence Livermore.

But now funding for anything military has fallen out of favor and the mission of the national labs has become murky. To address these issues, a re-evaluation was undertaken that resulted in recommendations for restructuring of the labs' mission.

Basic scientific research is a hard sell. It makes no promise of success. Setting up the hardware to do the research is so costly as to be incomprehensible to most folks. As money becomes more scarce, layers of administrators and paperwork have been added to "supervise" research, further frustrating scientists.

And it's easier to comprehend and vote for people-related issues than for those that offer only the possibility of future benefits. Grandma needs a walker now, and poor teenage mothers could use job training. Lawrence Livermore's national ignition facility, using lasers for limited fusion, just can't stick up beyond the hunter-gatherer level build up excess energy in the form of time and talent. This energy can be applied in one of three ways. The society can tread water, not creating anything new, just maintaining the status quo. It can implode, wasting its talents in frivolity, as did the

Roman Empire. Or it can raise itself up, using excess resources for steady advancement. Static societies are a luxury of earlier times, which leaves forward or backward movement as the basic choices today.

America is now at the same crossroads the Moche faced. The country can elect, through its national research labs and through enlightened policies that favor private research and development, to advance research, including nuclear physics, and create energy sources for the future. Or it can decide that the welfare and entitlement functions of the government take precedence. Advocate social spending above research and you've helped a few people, put a lot of researchers out of work and lost expertise forever.

I'd rather see Lawrence Livermore get their lasers than Grandma get her walker. Because if Grandma gets her walker, if Uncle Fred is declared totally disabled because his back hurts and he is too lazy to do the exercises to make it better — then some day my grandchildren will sit on a polluted old plane bereft of energy. And unable to reach the stars. Somehow, I think that gentleman in Peru would understand.

The writer is family physician at the University of Southern California School of Medicine. She contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## 1895: Uneasy Austria

VIENNA — The question of anti-Semitism in Austria commences to assume great dimensions, and disquietude prevails in Christian circles. At the conclusion of a meeting last summer at Linz, under the presidency of Prince Liechtenstein, leader of the Anti-Semitic party in the Lower House, a telegram expressing loyalty to the Pope was sent to Rome. The reply suggested the Holy Father approved of the anti-Jewish movement. A council of bishops was thereupon held in Vienna and it was decided that anti-Semitic agitation would be injurious to the cause of Christianity.

## 1920: Patriotic Chorus

PARIS — Another link in the chain of friendship binding France and America is being forged in public schools of the

U.S. School children are being taught to sing the "Marseillaise," the stirring national hymn of France. On Washington's birthday both the "Marseillaise" and the "Star-Spangled Banner" will rise from thousands of childish voices in America.

## 1945: Saving the Show

NEW YORK — Thirty members of the Army Air Forces surrounded Radio City station yesterday [Feb. 18] on the mission of recovering a 250-year-old Maggini violin belonging to Private Irving Fink who was to appear on radio station W.J.Z. Private Fink entered a restaurant, parked his Maggini on a chair, and missed it a few minutes later. With the help of his comrades, the suspect was seized before boarding a train at the 50th St. station and booked for grand larceny. Private Fink was 10 minutes late for his broadcast.

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EUROPE

# NATO Standards a Tough Hurdle for Eastern Armies

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

KRAKOW, Poland — With trademark red berets and a reputation for toughness, the 6th Air Assault Brigade is one of the elite units of Poland's new army, an important cog in Warsaw's designs to join NATO.

One problem is that the 6th Brigade wants helicopters to perform its tasks, but has none. And there is a dispute over exactly what part of the army should command the brigade.

The troubles of this rapid reaction unit, with traditions going back to Polish participation in the World War II battle of Arnhem, illustrate two critical problems facing armies of the former Warsaw Pact as they dream about inclusion in a military alliance that from 1949 to 1989 was their main enemy.

The first is lack of money. Total defense spending in the region this year will be less than half of what it was in 1989.

The second is that command structures and training that made sense under the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact appear incongruous now. And the culture of treating the military like an

exclusive club only delays Eastern Europe's union with the West.

Lately, Russia's adventure in Chechnya has rekindled calls in Eastern Europe and some Western capitals for a faster expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to guarantee security to the countries of the East. But while political pressure mounts for expansion, Western military officials involved in Eastern Europe's transition wonder whether its nations are capable of meeting NATO's standards.

As important, the officials say, are growing concerns that NATO, too, could suffer from a hasty decision to augment the 16-member alliance. Even among the region's most likely new members — Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and maybe Slovakia — creating a NATO-compatible force could take years, if not decades, these experts say.

To prepare former Warsaw Pact nations for possible NATO membership, the Clinton administration has decided to permit sales to them of jet fighters, tanks and other sophisticated offensive weapons, U.S. officials said Friday.

Most of the countries would be unable to afford the most expensive

weapons, such as F-16 jet fighters, but U.S. military assistance might offset the cost. Arms sales to the countries could improve their ability to contribute to the alliance. All the former Warsaw Pact countries have expressed interest in acquiring secure communications equipment that would allow them to communicate with their potential partners.

Military reforms, launched in all the countries of the East and generally intended to bring Eastern Europe closer to the West, appear to have run afoul of poor cash flow and strong resistance among senior officers accustomed to the perquisites of power. Efforts to assert civilian control over the military are also generally failing.

However, some reforms have gone through. Communist political commissars, charged with ensuring the loyalty of the armed forces, have been abolished. So, too, has the lopsided deployment of East European troops.

In 1989, for example, there were 200,000 Czechoslovak soldiers deployed on the border with East Germany. Today there are barely 30,000 Czech soldiers there. In 1992, more than 60 percent of the Polish Army was arrayed along its frontier with Germany and only 10 percent along its

eastern front. By the end of this year, three times the manpower and weaponry will face the former Soviet Union, while the Western border deployment will have dropped to 40 percent.

But the main result of the reforms, according to one senior Western military official who studies Eastern Europe, has been to gut the Warsaw Pact, not to create new national armies capable of mounting a credible defense.

"Breaking up the Warsaw Pact was like chopping the limbs off a body," the official said. "But since then, nothing much else has been done. Now these armies couldn't fight themselves out of a wet paper bag." The exception, the official noted, was Romania, ironically one of the poorest of the East European countries.

Although NATO has only begun to codify standards for new members, broadly they involve two main categories, enunciated by Joseph Kruzel, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, during a visit to Warsaw late last year: "First, an unshakable commitment to the democratic process, including a commitment for civilian control of the military; and secondly, an ability to contribute to collective defense and security."

So far, Eastern Europe does not

quality. None of the armies in Eastern Europe, except that of the Czech Republic, is deemed by Western officials to be truly controlled by civilian authorities.

President Lech Walesa of Poland fired his defense minister after he proposed placing control of the army directly under the civilian-dominated Defense Ministry, Mr. Walesa wanted to bypass the ministry and have the army controlled by the chief of general staff, who is appointed by the president.

"Instinctively, our generals see the need for changes, but they can't accept the limitations on their power and civilian control," said Piotr Kolodziejczyk, the ousted defense minister, in an interview. "This is a significant problem, and it is an indispensable part of the reforms."

The Czech Republic, though its army is firmly controlled by its civilian government, faces other, severe problems, Western officials said.

By the end of 1995, the army plans to shrink to 65,000 soldiers and cut its tanks, artillery and armored personnel carriers well below the ceiling set by the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, according to Jiri Sila, a Defense Ministry official.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### Major's Leadership Weakened

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major's power was weakened further Sunday by the death of a Conservative member of Parliament from Scotland and signs that feuding within the governing party over the European Union was refusing to die down.

The death of Nicholas Fairbairn put the Scottish Nationalist Party, which finished a close second to the Conservatives in 1992, in a strong position to grab Mr. Fairbairn's Perthshire seat. Such a loss for the Conservatives would widen its minority in the House of Commons to seven seats.

Meanwhile, a former Conservative prime minister demanded the dismissal of cabinet ministers who did not subscribe to Mr. Major's call for Britain to be "at the heart of Europe."

### Gibraltar Victims' Families Appeal

STRASBOURG (Reuters) — The European Court of Human Rights will consider Monday a request to condemn Britain over the 1988 killings of three Irish guerrillas by British soldiers in Gibraltar.

The court will consider a plea by relatives of Daniel McCann, Mairead Farrell and Sean Savage that they were killed in violation of Article 2 of the European Human Rights Convention, which guarantees the right to life. The court is not expected to rule immediately.

The three unarmed members of the Irish Republican Army were shot March 6, 1988, on a Gibraltar street by soldiers of the elite SAS corps in civilian clothes.

### Poll Hints at Closer French Race

PARIS (AP) — In another sign that France's presidential race could be closer than expected, a weekend opinion poll showed a steep plunge in the popularity of the frontrunner, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

Mr. Balladur's approval rating dropped to 46 percent, from 55 percent last month, in a poll of 1,886 eligible voters conducted by the IFOP agency for the weekly Journal du Dimanche.

The prime minister, head of the center-right government since March 1993, remains the favorite to succeed President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, in May. But the Socialist nominee, Lionel Jospin, has been gaining strength in the polls, and Mr. Balladur's chief conservative rival, Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, has been encouraged by increasing signs that the prime minister may be vulnerable.

First-round voting is scheduled for April 23. If no candidate gets 50 percent, the top two vote-getters will compete in a runoff May 7.

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, outlines the commission's economic and financial priorities.

BRUSSELS: Council of EU agriculture ministers discusses, in public session, agricultural prices for 1995-96 and problem of transporting animals by road.

BRUSSELS: Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France makes a statement on behalf of France, the current EU president, to the European Parliament external relations committee.

BRUSSELS: Manuel Marin, EU commissioner for the Middle East and Latin America, to address the European Parliament budget committee.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.



WITH A BANG — The alleged Serbian war criminal Zeljko "Arkan" Raznatovic, center, marking his wedding Sunday.

## Bosnian Army Battles Muslim Rebels in Bihac

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian government forces and Muslim rebels pounded each other with artillery and fought on the ground for a third day running on Sunday near the rebels' stronghold in the Bihac enclave, a United Nations spokesman said.

In another step backward in peace efforts, rival Bosnian Serb and Croatian local commanders refused to attend scheduled meetings under UN auspices.

In Bihac, where a war within a war has raged for weeks despite the cease-fire, infantry backed by mortar barrages fought on Saturday and on Sunday morning east of Velika Kladusa, the stronghold of the rebel leader Fikret Abdic.

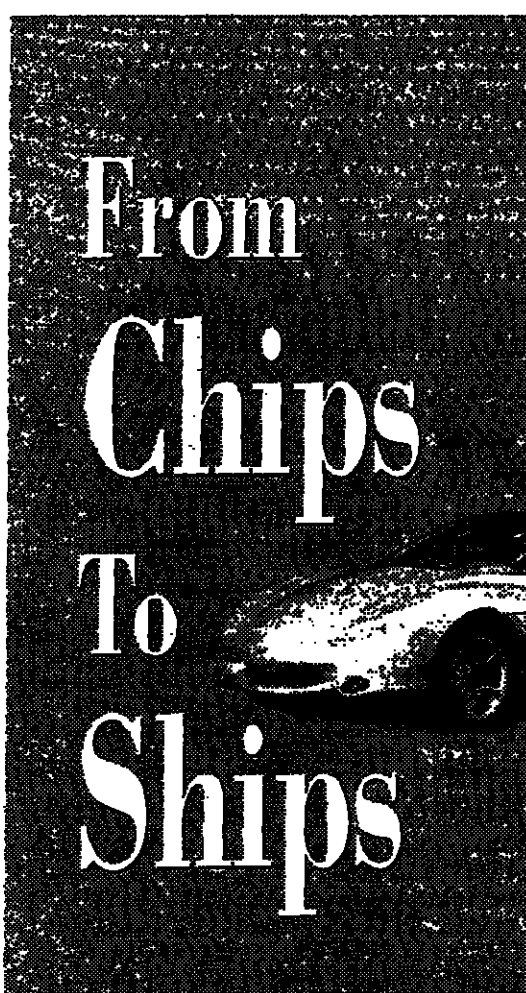
"They are fighting for ground, but we haven't seen a change in the confrontation line or any major successes," said the UN spokesman in Sarajevo, Lieutenant Colonel Gary Coward.

More than 244 detonations — military parlance for heavy weapons fire — were counted over the period, he said. Sporadic fighting also took place near Bihac town, where the Muslim-led government's 5th Corps is bottled up by Mr. Abdic's forces.

### UN Inspectors Seek More Iraqi Arms Data

BAGHDAD — Describing progress at destroying Iraq's arsenal of dangerous weapons as "too slow," Rolf Ekeus, the United Nations official in charge of the arms destruction program, arrived Sunday in Baghdad looking for more data, especially on biological weapons research.

Under the terms of the cease-fire that ended the Gulf War in 1991, Iraq is required to rid itself of weapons of mass destruction.



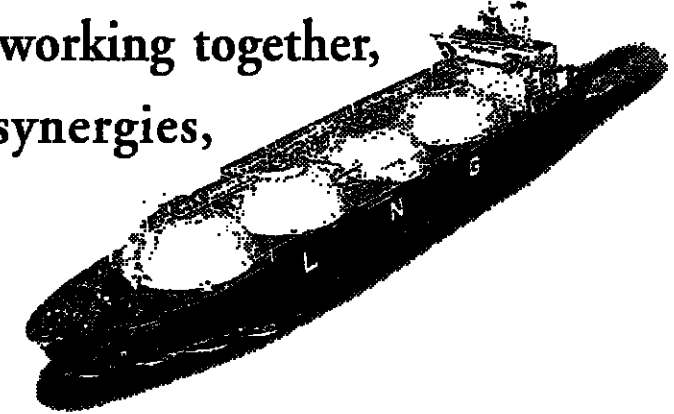
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## INTERNATIONAL



**FINAL HOMAGE** — An Iranian paying respects on Sunday to a relative killed in the 1980-88 war with Iraq. A mass funeral, attended by the country's senior leaders, was held in Tehran for 3,000 Iranian soldiers whose bodies were only recently discovered.

## AIRLINES: Former Rivals Team Up to Circle Globe

Continued from Page 1

cross shareholdings or equity stakes, already link Singapore Airlines, Delta Air Lines and Swissair; British Airways, Qantas Airways and USAir, and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Northwest Airlines.

Northwest and Air New Zealand said last week they would begin an international marketing agreement starting March 1. Under the agreement, the two carriers will take part in each other's frequent flyer programs, share airport facilities and offer joint fares and sales support.

Last month, Malaysia Airlines and Virgin Atlantic Airways of Britain announced a wide-ranging partnership under which the airlines will operate joint flights from London to Kuala Lumpur, with service on to Australia.

Officials said that the arrangement, to start in April, would increase passengers and profits for both carriers, giving Malaysia Airlines greater access to the United States through code-sharing with Virgin Atlantic and extending the reach of Virgin in Asia.

National carriers in Asia and

the Pacific are being forced into commercial alliances with former rivals from outside the region to cut costs and increase the pool of potential passengers.

"Competition has never been stronger in the airline industry, and keeping costs under control is a major priority," Mr. Thammachon of Thai Airways said.

The Asia-Pacific region is the fastest growing aviation market in the world, and U.S. and European airlines regard increased penetration of the region as vital to their future profitability.

Jim Goodwin, senior vice president of United Airlines' international division, said that China, India and Southeast Asia were dynamic markets as a result of rapid economic growth, an opening up to the West and an expanding middle class.

He said that United's strategy in China would be to increase its own flights there and to reach agreements with China's regional airlines to share passengers.

Peter Harbison, managing director of BDW Aviation Services, a consulting firm in Sydney, said that cooperation

between Asian and intercontinental airlines would continue to grow as European and U.S. carriers entered the Asia-Pacific region in greater strength.

Even though many Asia-Pacific airlines preferred to remain free of such alliances, "operating and strategic pressures" to increase traffic and profits would force them to cooperate with Western carriers, he said.

Christian Blanc, chairman of Air France, the struggling French flag-carrier, recently told the newspaper *Le Monde* that the airline was negotiating with potential alliance partners in Asia and the United States. He declined to name them.

Delta Air Lines and All Nippon Airways announced in June that they had agreed to discuss a wide-ranging business alliance, which could be the first such deal between a Japanese and a U.S. airline.

The two airlines said they were exploring cooperation in passenger and freight services, flight schedule coordination, enhancement of computer reservation systems, participation in each other's frequent-flyer programs and possible code-sharing.

## HESSE: Free Democrats Score

Continued from Page 1

66 percent, the lowest level since 1950. Friedrich Bohl, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's chief of staff, said that "we have not achieved our goal" of toppling Mr. Eichel.

A jubilant Mr. Eichel told supporters in Wiesbaden: "We have reached the main aim of leading the government for the next four years with an increased lead."

The Greens, who say their four-year coalition with the Socialists is a model for a future Bonn government, took 12.1 percent in the ARD projections and 11.5 percent in ZDF.

The resulting share of seats in the assembly in Wiesbaden was expected to be 44 for the Socialists, compared to 46 previously; 44 for the Christian Democrats against 46 before, 9 for the Free Democrats, compared to 8, and 14 for the Alliance90/Greens (10).

The Christian Democratic campaign was headed by Manfred Kanther, Mr. Kohl's

interior minister in Bonn. He had planned to form a government with the Free Democrats. Mr. Kohl's coalition partner in Bonn, if they had won a majority.

The Christian Democrats slipped to the status of second-biggest party in the state with 38.2 percent, according to ARD, and 38.4 percent by ZDF. It won 40.2 percent in the 1991 Hesse election, but Mr. Kohl's standing has been slipping because of discontent over the way he has handled problems stemming from Germany's 1990 unification.

Mr. Kohl's governing coalition's majority in the lower house of Parliament, the Bundestag, fell from 134 seats to 10 in federal elections last October.

Because the Social Democrats govern nine of Germany's 16 states, they dominate the upper parliamentary house, called the Bundesrat, where they are able to block legislation proposed by Mr. Kohl.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

## TRUFFLES: Sniffing a Fraud

Continued from Page 1

Asian fungus began appearing two years ago, several hundred tons of truffles have been flown in from the provinces of Shaanxi and Sichuan. This year, Chinese truffles have become a plague.

In recent years, France has taken drastic measures to protect the identity of its most cherished foods from inferior foreigners. Cheeses are stamped with guarantees of their origin; Breese chickens bear red and blue claws that protect against forgery.

But truffle fraud is far more difficult to detect. "Since the Chinese and French truffles have the same look and feel to them," said Michel Rostang, the famed Paris chef and restaurateur, "the only way to know the difference is to have a trained palate taste and identify them. But that's not a very practical way to enforce honesty in the business."

His own foolproof method, he says, is to sample the truffle on a piece of toast with salt and olive oil; an even better way to bring out the pure flavor of truffles is to mix them in scrambled eggs.

The discovery of the scam in France is all the more galling because of the hallowed place that the fungus occupies in national lore. French literature is larded with glorious references to the truffle's healthful and aphrodisiac properties; whether such claims are true does not seem to matter.

"We have nothing against the Chinese farmers who want to cultivate their truffles, but they should be sold under their own name and not confused with ours," said Mr. Rostang, who has earned his living digging up and studying truffles in southern France for more than 30 years.

# Africa's New Guerrillas: Pillage, No Politics

By Howard W. French  
New York Times Service

**FREETOWN, Sierra Leone** — Somewhere just beyond the mountainous peninsula that houses this tumbledown capital lies a war zone that is defined not by battles pitting government forces against armed rebels, but by the steady hit-and-run banditry of a new type of African guerrilla warfare.

In four years of fighting for control of this loosely governed country of 4 million people, the shadowy rebels of the Revolutionary United Front have abandoned their efforts to hold onto conquered territory and have given up all pretense of a political rationale for their struggle.

Instead, their strategy, in addition to making a handsome living from pillage, seems to be to raise feelings of insecurity to the panic level. To achieve this, their increasingly destructive campaign consists nowadays of long marches through the countryside, where they have torched dozens of villages, taken hundreds of hostages, and sniped at army convoys.

In their most dramatic advance since the start of the war in 1991, the rebels recently reached the outskirts of this city in a series of attacks that have resulted

in the taking of 17 foreign hostages, including seven Roman Catholic nuns, whose whereabouts remain unknown.

Before melting back into the hush, the guerrillas also briefly took over an American-owned titanium mine, and closed other mining operations that generate two-thirds of the country's export earnings.

"They don't control anything," said the exasperated information minister, Arnold B. Gooding. "But they wreak havoc. They kill innocent villagers, kidnap young boys and force them into service, burn down rice farms and even shoot the cows."

"They take hostages and don't even ask for ransom," he said. "The only parallel we have been able to think of for this kind of thing is Pol Pot."

International observers here say that they are as befuddled as officials of Sierra Leone's government about the aims of the rebel movement or even of the identity of its leaders. But with tens of thousands of refugees already spilling over into neighboring Guinea, they regard it as a frightening new trend in a region in which amorphous bands of disgruntled men in arms — in this case perhaps no more than 400 — have recently discovered their ability to hold sway over broad stretches of countryside.

"These are young men who have seen Liberia and decided you can make a good living by ripping a country apart," said a Western diplomat, referring to the five-year-old civil war in that neighboring country, which many officials believe served as a model for the rebellion here.

Diplomats and military leaders of Sierra Leone say that the rebel movement, known by its initials as the RUF, was founded by a cashed-in army photographer named Foday Sankoh. It is believed to have been armed by the Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, in retaliation against Sierra Leone for providing a forward base for a regional peacekeeping army deployed in Liberia.

Mr. Sankoh's initially stated goal was to overthrow the corrupt dictatorship of Joseph Momoh. But Mr. Momoh, a former army general, was overthrown in a 1992 coup by junior officers led by a 27-year-old captain named Valentine Strasser, who promised to organize democratic elections. Deprived of their original rationale, Mr. Sankoh's rebels fought on nonetheless.

Mr. Strasser's government has pledged to hold free national elections later this year, and has pleased international creditors with its management of Sierra Leone's nearly ruined economy.

But diplomats say that Mr. Strasser's government has proved inept at fighting the rebels.

Mr. Strasser quickly expanded Sierra Leone's Army in order to combat the rebellion. Senior officers now admit that in their haste to do so, they recruited everyone willing to join — from teenagers and street thugs to enemy infiltrators.

Government troops chasing after the rebels often loot whatever their adversaries have failed to take.

"They may have started off fighting for the dispossessed, meaning the ordinary Sierra Leonean," a diplomat said. "But it seems that they quickly found out that there was another class of dispossessed who would pay for their services. That is the only way to explain how they've been able to sustain this."

### Rebel Base Seized

A major rebel base in central Sierra Leone has been "completely destroyed" and 94 rebels killed, Agence France Presse reported Friday from Freetown, quoting a military official.

The official called the base "a strategic point from which rebels had carried out almost nonstop ambushes and attacks" on a highway leading to the Kono district.

## TROOPS: New U.S. Role

Continued from Page 1

770,000 soldiers in 1989 to slightly fewer than a half-million, a 36-percent cut, the force in Europe by the end of this year will have been slashed 70 percent, from 213,000 to 65,000.

That entails a 75-percent cut in combat battalions, from 147 to 37, and a two-thirds reduction in installations, from 858 to 295.

Beyond sheer numbers, perhaps the most drastic change in Europe is in mission — what the military is supposed to do.

"We always considered ourselves a forward deployed force, that we were already where we were supposed to be," said Lieutenant General Jerry R. Rutherford, commander of V Corps in Heidelberg.

Instead, Europe has abruptly become a launchpad for operations all over the world. Since the end of the 1991 Gulf War, the army in Europe has sent 22,000 troops on 51 deployments to 30 different countries. This is roughly double the number of soldiers deployed in the three decades before Operation Desert Storm.

"The variety of missions, the scope of training and the operational responsibility is much wider than before," said Major General L. Don Holder, commander of the 3d Infantry Division, one of two army divisions left in Europe. "Everything is in bounds. Nothing is beyond possibility." He added: "We can't really specialize like we used to."

In less than two years, General Holder has sent a battalion to Kuwait, a company to Russia, a task force to Spain and assorted detachments to Haiti, Rwanda, Hungary, Romania and elsewhere. European-based American troops have been to Somalia and Croatia, where two army field hospitals deployed, and the 1st Armored Division is preparing for duty in the former Yugoslav republics if the United Nations operation is withdrawn.

Although many soldiering skills can be transferred from one mission to another, commanders and their troops these days must master a broad spectrum of military tasks. Peacekeeping duty in Macedonia, with impartial, open patrolling under a UN flag, is different from the stealth and lethality that are critical in combat. And the technical demands of modern warfare, such as how to synchronize air power, artillery, deception and a thousand other factors, are highly perishable skills if not practiced routinely.

"There are six mechanized infantry battalions left in Germany and at any one time, half of them are off their Bradleys, armored fighting vehicles, and involved with Macedonia, either coming back, getting ready to go or being there," said one senior commander. "That's taking soldiers who are the best trained in the world for heavy combat and having them do something else."

The new demands can be frustrating for young commanders.

"The peacekeeping drill and the mission creep means now that the box is too big," said Lieutenant Colonel Jim Warner, an infantry battalion commander. "Pretty soon you throw up your hands and assume that you're never going to be able to completely cover anything."

### Train Kills 3 Wire Thieves

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — Three men trying to steal copper wiring from a railroad track were struck and killed by a passenger train near Evry, 35 kilometers south of Paris, police said Sunday.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Smoking Bans Add a Burden For Mentally Ill in Hospitals

Advocates for the mentally ill say that the anti-smoking restrictions that are sweeping the United States are creating a cruel burden for mental patients.

As ever more hospitals restrict smoking, they say, patients are being forced to either give up or cut back on cigarettes precisely when they are the sickest and under the most stress.

Ruth Posner, former president of the Nassau County and Queens, New York, chapter of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill and the mother of a 45-year-old schizophrenic, says, "To expect patients to kick the habit when they're going into the hospital, which is an awful event to begin with, is really cruelty to the nth degree."

Hospitals insist that smoking causes an unacceptable health risk for patients and staff. Advocates like Mrs. Posner reply that some people may delay going into the hospital or refuse treatment altogether because of smoking restrictions.

Surveys show that 70 percent to 90 percent of schizophrenics and half of

those suffering from severe depression are smokers, compared with a third of the entire population.

In New York, state and city smoking laws have stopped short of forcing hospitals to ban smoking, giving them the option of having specially ventilated smoking areas.

### Short Takes

Up to half of the world's 6,000 living languages will probably become extinct during the next century, experts predicted at a conference in Atlanta of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Modern communications let people speak to each other instantly all over the world, and drive the need for languages that many understand. Usually that language is English. Linguists concede this is not necessarily bad. But they urge the preservation of minor tongues as second, or even third, languages. In prehistoric times, between 10,000 and 15,000 languages were spoken. California has about 50 languages, mostly American Indian. All of them are in trouble.

For more than a century, one of the events of the year in American small towns was the circus parade from rail yard to tent ground. Horses, camels and elephants proceeded under their own power; lions and tigers rolled along in

cages. Clowns cavorted alongside. No longer, thanks to economics (the parades cost time and money), insurance (what if an animal bolts into the sidewalk crowd?) and protests from animal rights militants that the parade is just one more abuse. These days, the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, long the biggest in the country, creeps into town after dark. "Things are a lot more regulated than they were five years ago," a spokesman said. "Risk management is much more involved."

Not everything is falling before the onrush of civilization, however. The last of Manhattan's elevated lines, the giant four-track railroad viaduct going up Park Avenue from 111th Street to the Harlem River, built in 1897, is being rebuilt in a \$120 million Metro-North Commuter Railroad project.

How to stop drivers from falling asleep and drifting off the highway? The Pennsylvania Turnpike adopted a simple and highly effective solution that is being widely copied, according to the International Bridge, Tunnel & Turnpike Association in Washington. The cement or asphalt shoulders on both sides of the roadway are heavily corrugated, providing enough sound and vibration to awaken most drivers. The association says this has cut drift-off accidents by two-thirds.

International Herald Tribune

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Source: \* VIVA Surveys '92/'93. \* Reader Survey '94.

## GERMANY: Metall Strike Threat

Continued from Page 1

of 4.5 percent," enough to "shift the balance in favor of an earlier Bundesbank tightening than presently generally expected," the report concluded.

IG Metall is claiming a larger share of the profits companies are expected to report this year as Germany emerges from a deep recession, while employers have argued that any wage gains should be offset by concessions to improve competi-

tiveness, such as making rigid work schedules more flexible.

While the metalworkers wrangle, sources said the chemicals industry was likely to agree on a moderate, pacesetter wage rise of around 3 percent Tuesday night. Last year, the chemicals industry agreed on a 2 percent wage gain, which metalworkers later accepted as well, in addition to agreeing on lower starting wages for new hires.

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INTERNATIONAL

# West Agrees on Rwanda Relief

## \$600 Million Reflects New Hope of a Recovery

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — Western governments have set aside lingering suspicions about Rwanda's new government and committed nearly \$600 million to help the country on a perilous road to recovery.

Ten months after the start of ethnic bloodshed and civil war that cost an estimated half million lives, UN officials and foreign aid workers say there is hope that the morally and physically shattered country can be put back together.

Some diplomats and aid officials said donor governments are cooperating with Rwanda's new rulers to compensate for not having acted during the unchecked slaughter of Tutsis and moderate Hutus last spring by a hard-line Hutu extremist regime.

The Hutu rulers were ousted in July by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front, which installed the present government. But donor nations kept the administration at arm's length for months, fearing that it would seek reprisals against Hutus who did not flee the country and would deny the Hutu majority any measure of power.

But now donor countries seem content to disburse aid while maintaining a careful watch on the authorities' performance.

Donors pledged last month to offer Rwanda balance-of-payments help, funding for refugees

abroad and inside the country, project aid for economic development and much-needed money for the barely functioning state machinery.

The \$588 million represented three-quarters of the government's \$764 million request. That "incredible response," according to a diplomat, reflected a realization "that if the international community allowed the genocide here to go unpunished, it would be sending a terrible message to the rest of the world." The U.S. pledge was for \$60 million.

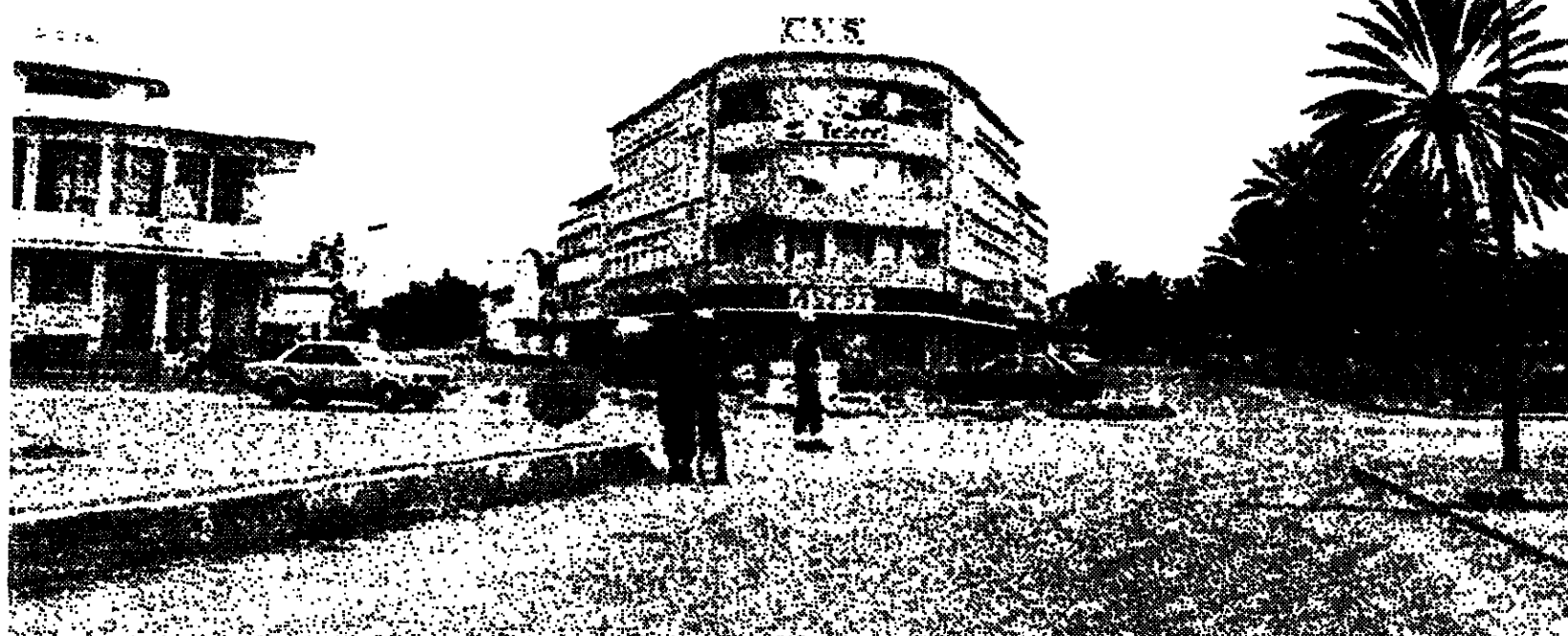
Compared with where Rwanda stood only months ago, the country's leaders are "much more comfortable," Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said in an interview.

"After six months during which the government received no bilateral aid, we now are satisfied," said Mr. Twagiramungu, one of two high-ranking Hutu moderates in the Tutsi-dominated government.

The aid package, he said, "marked an important turning point" because the donor community "recognized our government."

Yet, neither the government nor international aid workers are convinced that success is ensured.

Nearly two million Rwandans, most of them Hutus who fled as the old government fell, are in refugee camps in Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire. Among them are the defeated regime's politicians, soldiers and militiamen who planned, ordered and led the genocide.



BURUNDI WATCH — Soldiers patrolling a nearly deserted crossroad of the Burundi capital, Bujumbura, amid a general strike called by the Tutsi-dominated opposition to press for Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko to quit. The strike, begun Tuesday, has led to violence between Tutsi and Hutu.

### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal from the Fall Nationals in Minneapolis, on which Dan Hirschman sat South, helped him become, at age 9, the youngest regional winner.

When he responded one heart to one club, his partner, Jane Steinhardt of Southfield, Michigan, made a dramatic, if precipitous, leap to six hearts. After any lead but a club, the slam would have had good chances, but West produced the club seven.

South played low from dummy, with a slight chance that West had led from the king, and East won. A club return was won with the queen, and South had to face the problem of the trump suit.

One possibility was to lead to the queen, hoping for a doubleton or singleton king in the West hand or a singleton ten in the East. That would have been slightly wrong. Instead, South made the correct play by leading the jack for a finesse.

This was covered by the king,

and the ace won. He now had another problem, and solved it correctly by entering his hand with a diamond play and leading the nine for a second finesse. When this won he took a third finesse, this time an easy one, to make his slam.

In the replay, the opposing South player failed in four hearts, but how that happened, history does not record.

NORTH (D)  
A  
K Q 5 2  
K K 9 5 4  
A 8 8  
WEST  
K 10 5 3 2  
K 10 6 4  
Q 7 2  
7 3  
EAST  
Q J 9 7  
3  
8 8 3  
K J 5 5 2  
SOUTH  
8 8 4  
Q 9 8 7  
Q J 10  
Q 10 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 2 Pass Pass Pass  
6 7 Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club seven.

### BORDERLINERS

By Peter Hoeg. Translated from Danish by Barbara Haveland. 277 pages. \$22. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

LIKE Peter Hoeg's last novel, the best-selling "Smilla's Sense of Snow," "Borderliners" is one of those books that functions on two levels.

"Smilla" was both a thriller and a philosophical meditation on the human condition; "Borderliners" is a harrowing tale of an orphan's ordeals within the Danish child-care system and a philosophical meditation on the nature of time.

The biggest difference between the two novels—and it is a huge one—has to do with language and tone. Whereas "Smilla" boasted a marvelously eccentric narrator, who related her story in wry, impatient prose, "Borderliners" features an evasive and depressed narrator, who cloaks his anxiety in windy, metaphysical asides.

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Antonio Gutiérrez, secretary-general of Spain's Workers Commissions labor union, is reading "Buddha of Suburbia," by Hanif Kureishi.

"It's a story in the England of the 1970s, when the nation still knew how to mix races and cultures, producing a tolerance infinitely more enriching than Thatcher's values of individualism and Puritanism that followed." (Al Goodman, IHT)



The result? "Borderliners" is a willfully elliptical narrative that often tries the reader's patience.

As a reader gradually discovers, "Borderliners" is narrated by a man named Peter, who not only shares the author's first name but also says he was adopted by a family named Hoeg when he was 15. The story Peter relates takes place in the 1960s and early '70s, in the years before his adoption.

The fictional Peter tells us that he spent his early years at a series of institutions for orphans: first a home for infants,

then a children's home, a reform school and a school for troubled but academically gifted children.

The last was known as Crusty House. Peter says, because of the crusts the students "had to make do with instead of proper bread." After he is nearly raped by a teacher there, Peter is transferred, under a special program, to an elite private school, Biehl's Academy.

The portrait Peter draws of Biehl's makes the school seem like a miniature police state: Children are monitored day

and night by a strict and unforgiving staff, and transgressions are punished with reprimands, blows and beatings. Peter soon begins to suspect that there is a secret "plan" behind the school's strict regimen, a plan he determines to expose.

In the course of his troubled tenure at Biehl's, Peter manages to make two friends he will treasure for the rest of his life: Katarina, a beautiful girl with whom he promptly falls in love, and August, a psychotic boy whom he adopts as a kind of son.

In retrospect, Peter observes, his love for Katarina and August has taught him the meaning of family and responsibility; it has given him hope and the will to live.

With the help of Katarina and August, Peter begins to conduct an investigation of the school. He suggests, in portentous asides to the reader, that some sort of Darwinian experiment is being conducted with the students. As evidence, he cites some disturbing incidents: a student's attempt to cut off his own tongue, the administra-

tion of sedatives to August, the concealment of student records. Although Hoeg is intermittently able to use such incidents to orchestrate a sense of narrative tension, one later learns that many of them are little more than deliberately placed red herrings, a realization that leaves the reader with a vague sense of dissatisfaction.

To make matters worse, Peter embroiders his story with pretentious musings about the nature of time. "What is time?" he asks near the beginning of the novel. "I shall have to try to say, but not yet. It is too overwhelming for that. You have to begin more simply. What does it mean—to measure time? What is a timepiece?"

And later: "To sense time, to speak about time, you have to sense that something has

changed. And you have to sense that within or behind this change there is also something that was present before. The perception of time is the inexplicable union in the consciousness of change and constancy."

These highly abstract soliloquies are apparently meant to add resonance to Peter's story, and to underscore one of the novel's central themes concerning the dehumanizing effects of science.

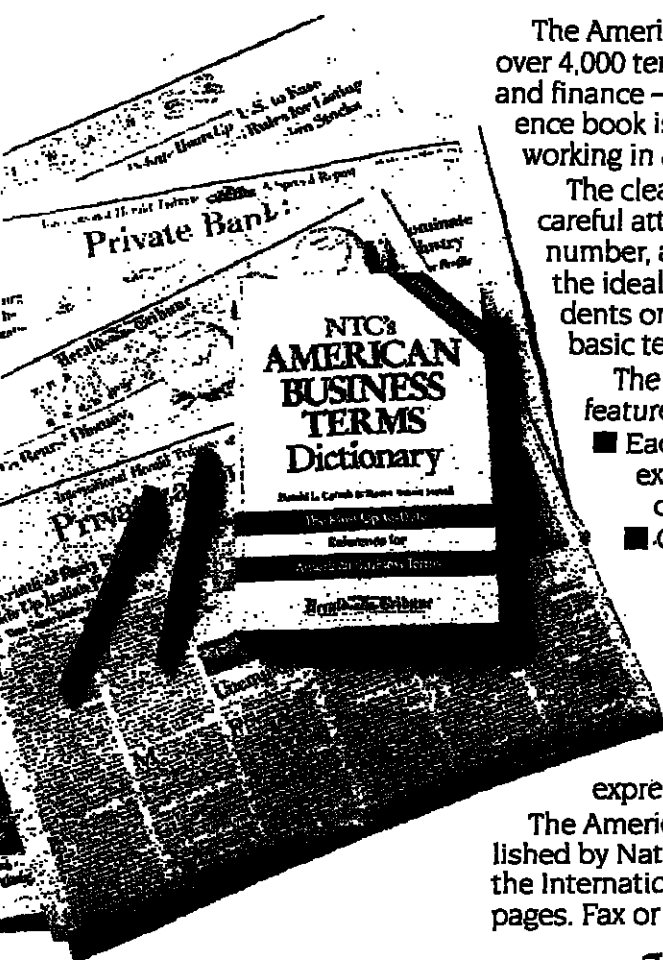
Unfortunately they have another effect entirely: They weigh the story down, turning what might have been a deeply affecting story about a young boy's painful coming of age into a lugubrious and strangely impersonal allegory.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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Tuesday

## STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

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### INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a listing of employment offers published in last Thursday's International Herald Tribune

POSITIONS	COMPANY	CONTACT
Chief, Information Technology and Communications Bureau (ICOM)	International Labour Office	International Labour Office P/Plan, Room 4-75 (CF) 4, route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva Switzerland
Area Sales Manager	Air-Shields Vickers	CELIA RANDALL Delta Consultants Tel: 01 480 495047
Development Manager Ref: Y 123	Middlesex University	Recruitment Office Middlesex University Bounds Green Road London N11 2NQ - U.K.







MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1995

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## CYBERSCAPE

Creativity Moves On-Line  
With Virtual AdvertisingBy Daniel Tilles  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The best way to visit the Hallson International advertising agency is through a modem, because apart from Alan Hallberg's home in Paris, there is no physical office. But the former BBDO ad agency executive and founder of a one-man, self-described "virtual" agency more than six months ago offers a worldwide network of creative, marketing and media talent.

His clients include Apple Computer Inc. and Creative Labs, an electronic components maker.

Via electronic mail and other interactive hookups, Hallson is trying to prove that advertisers can get the same advertising and marketing services traditional agencies offer, but for significantly less cost.

Some industry professionals think the Hallson operation represents the advertising wave of the future. "It's where everyone will be moving in 2 to 3 years," said Philip Byford, development director at International Co-Productions, a London production and distribution company that has worked with Hallson International.

But others, including Mr. Hallberg, realize that being first does not ensure success because advertisers and agencies will be slow to accept the benefits that interactive technology can offer.

"Ad agencies are organized in a way that doesn't work anymore," Mr. Hallberg said. "Traditional multilayered staff structures are turning agencies into dinosaurs in the interactive age, he said. "There's something fundamentally wrong when clients say they're paying too much, agency employees complain about being overworked, management complains clients are underpaying and all the while nobody's received a salary raise."

At least one major advertising executive said that interactive technology would change the way agencies were organized and operated, not just after definitions of what advertising is and does. "Technology will make information more available," said Martin Sorrell, chief executive of WPP Group PLC, the London holding company for ad agencies J. Walter Thompson and Ogilvy & Mather. "This means the traditional structures of an ad agency, which haven't changed for 80 years in some cases, are going to change. We must examine what will be better."

For Hallson, "better" means using the Internet, CompuServe and AppleLink to tap into needed free-lance advertising resources worldwide. When a job is complete, his "agency" disappears until the next project. The lack of fixed overhead has permitted Hallson to save clients 50 percent on fees that traditional agencies would demand. A recent project for Creative Labs shows how.

Bill Holtzman, a European marketing director for Creative Labs, See AGENCY, Page 13

Santander  
To Expand  
Stake in  
Banesto

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SANTANDER, Spain — Banco Santander SA, Spain's largest commercial bank, will seek a core of related shareholders that will allow it to control 70 percent of Banco Español de Crédito SA, known as Banesto, Santander Chairman Emilio Botín said.

"We are very satisfied with the progress made by Banesto in the months since we acquired it," Mr. Botín said to shareholders, adding that Santander was likely to see a return on its Banesto investment in three rather than four years as originally forecast. "Banesto has reached objectives far above what we had foreseen."

Santander, which holds 49 percent of Banesto, will increase its stake to 50 percent and will seek affiliated shareholders to own an additional 20 percent.

"In that way, two-thirds of Banesto's capital would be linked to Santander," Mr. Botín said.

At the meeting, shareholders approved payment of a final gross dividend of 260 pesetas (\$2) per share, down 11 percent from last year. Mr. Botín said the cut was "a sign of our confidence in the future, but also of our prudence." The cut helps the bank to better digest the purchase of the Banesto stake.

Mr. Botín said Santander intended to rebuild liquidity affected by the purchase price for Banesto of 313 billion pesetas (\$2.42 billion) and planned a number of debt issues, including convertible bonds valued at 50 billion pesetas.

Mr. Botín confirmed plans the bank would invest \$500 million in Mexico and said the emphasis would be on building relations with Mexican companies.

Last November, Santander became the first foreign bank in 65 years to open a branch in Mexico, with an investment of \$110 million. "We think that there are very, very great opportunities to do business in Mexico and we plan to take advantage of them," he said.

Mr. Botín also confirmed reports that Santander had dismissed two traders from its emerging-markets trading group in New York. He said that no wrongdoing was involved but that the traders would be replaced. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Perils of Mobile Capital  
Unbridled Outflows Savagely MexicoBy Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At the end of the day, who benefits from the gospel according to the economic establishment that capital should be allowed to flow freely across borders?

The establishment, that is to say the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, maintains that the world benefits.

But the world is not a single entity and a better allocation of resources that creates jobs

## NEWS ANALYSIS

in Asia, for instance, may destroy jobs elsewhere. And an elected government's ability to implement social policy may be compromised by enormous cross-border capital flows.

Indeed, the mammoth size of today's global capital flows raises the question of whether these have not become a force for continuing instability. "I'm not certain that political stability is compatible with an open-ended commitment to the free movement of capital," said George Magnus at S.G. Warburg & Co. in London. "Everyone thinks it's good when capital flows freely without engendering a crisis, especially when it's flowing in. But when it flows out, it's a different story."

Alluding to the fact that financial intermediaries earn their fees on every purchase and sale, regardless of whether the transaction was profitable or not for the investor, Mr. Magnus noted that "in financial markets, you'd be hard put to find people who favor selective capital controls or who support managed trade. It's not in the industry's nature to favor such regulation."

For Charles Wyplosz, an academic expert who teaches at INSEAD, the French business school, "the liberalization of financial markets is changing the world. It's creating much more instability. We've seen it in the explo-

sion of the European monetary system, we've seen it in Mexico, and it's only the start. It will happen over and over again."

The liberalization of capital flows as well as trade is presented by the economic establishment as a desirable goal on the basis of the argument that it is better to have prices reflect supply and demand rather than an arbitrary level established by bureaucrats and politicians. The theoretical reward for this good behavior is an efficient allocation of resources that reduces distortions in prices.

How big a savings this amounts to, said Mr. Wyplosz, "no one knows. Personally, I suspect it's not very large, although most people think it's rather important."

In his view, the more important benefit of unrestricted capital flows is the discipline it imposes on governments. "When governments can't repress home financial markets, they have got to be more careful" about the policies they adopt.

"Markets have become the custodian of good behavior, and on average are better guardians than governments," he added, even though governments are elected and market operators are not. "Day-to-day economic policy-making is more sophisticated than electorates can or want to understand. So, on a daily basis, governments are monitored by markets which are not politically motivated."

But Mr. Wyplosz also admitted that "markets don't always have perfect information and can shoot from the hip. There have been and will be instances where markets create tremendous turmoil. There will be circumstances when we regret that markets are so free to make mistakes."

An advocate of limits on capital mobility in special circumstances, Mr. Wyplosz asserted that "there will be no monetary union in Europe if markets are left unfettered."

For Europe, he proposes a system of compulsory deposit requirements on international capital movements of financial intermedi-

See CAPITAL, Page 13

China and U.S.  
Make Progress  
On Trade Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China and the United States have made some progress in talks aimed at diverting a trade war, and talks on protecting intellectual property rights will continue next week with higher-ranking officials, both sides said Sunday.

The talks on improving China's protection of copyrights, patents and trademarks will continue on Wednesday, said Lee Sands, a U.S. negotiator.

China invited Charlene Barshefsky, a deputy U.S. trade representative, to hold talks with Wu Yi, China's trade minister, and other Chinese leaders.

Mr. Sands said other important issues needed to be solved, but he refused to elaborate.

"The negotiations have been frank and have covered in detail improved protection of copyright and trademark goods," the United States said Saturday.

The talks, which began Tuesday, have been constructive and progress was made, the Xinhua news agency quoted a Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation official as saying. But the ministry did not give details.

Mr. Sands left open the possibility that a U.S.-imposed deadline of Feb. 26 for reaching settlement on the issue could be extended.

Washington has threatened to impose 100 percent tariffs on

about \$1 billion of Chinese imports if no agreement is reached by then, and China has said it would immediately impose sanctions against the United States.

China passed stricter copyright laws in 1992, but U.S. officials say enforcement has been far from adequate. The United States claims its companies have lost \$1 billion in business because of illicit copies and imitations by Chinese manufacturers.

Discussions touched on what the U.S. embassy called an "initiation of a special enforcement period" for China to build up its anti-piracy infrastructure. Meanwhile, more factories that had been producing pirated compact disks and laser disks recently were shut down. The raids were the latest in a series aimed at cracking down on intellectual property thieves who until recently had faced little or no enforcement despite China's anti-piracy laws.

One of the factories, in the eastern city of Nanjing, turned out nearly 900,000 disks in a seven-month period ending in February 1994, the newspaper said. It did not give an output figure for the other factory, in southern Guangdong province.

U.S. negotiators have called for China to close 29 factories in the south that they say are producing some 75 million pirated compact disks per year. (AP, Reuters)

## Search for WTO Chief Shifts Into High Gear

Reuters

GENEVA — Tortuous negotiations on a long-term chief for the new World Trade Organization will move into a crucial phase this week as officials prepare to reveal the strength of support for each of the three candidates.

The contest — involving an Italian, a South Korean and a Mexican — has turned into a clash of wills between the European Union and the United States. Envoys said the outcome would largely depend on whether Washington can swallow defeat.

Diplomats say the numbers of the candidates' supporters will be made known at a mid-week meeting between Kristiansen and Katsavayannis of Singapore, the WTO General Council chairman who has sounded out delegations, and ambassadors of key countries in the bloc behind the three runners.

The hope is that this move, by making it clear where each stands, will force a reappraisal by at least one of the candi-

dates and his supporters and help end a dispute that is all by paralyzing the new body.

Delegations to the WTO say they want a final decision by March 15, when Ireland's Peter Sutherland, who agreed to steer the organization for the first two and a half months of its existence, says he wants to leave.

Informal talks of preferences among the 128 member states of GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which the WTO will absorb this year, put Renato Ruggiero, the standard-bearer for the European Union and Italy's former trade minister, far ahead with around 80.

Kim Chul-su, South Korea's former trade minister and present international trade ambassador, is in second place with more than 20 Asia-Pacific countries behind him, according to counts based on the bloc support for the three and leaving out some who are hesitating. Third, despite vocal support from the

United States, the world's largest trade power, and particularly from U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, comes Carlos Salinas de Gortari, former president of Mexico, with around 20 backers.

If figures were all that counted, the race would have been over and Mr. Ruggiero declared winner long ago.

The Italian has held a long numerical lead from the start. He is bolstered by backing from outside the EU of former Communist states, some countries in North Africa and almost the entire African, Caribbean and Pacific group of former European colonies.

But under the rules of the WTO, as in GATT, major decisions like the choice of a director-general are taken by consensus, and consensus can be blocked by just one country, even by a country that is small in trade terms if it is determined enough.

In this contest the United States, the largest player, seems fixed on saying no, at least to Mr. Ruggiero, although even

Latin Americans who also officially support Mr. Salinas say privately that the Mexican's candidacy is now fatally damaged.

Mr. Salinas's once impeccable credentials as an economist, as well as a politician who led his country away from protectionism into a market system, have been sullied by Mexico's financial crisis, which broke just after he left office in December.

But only last week, as Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany was reported to be urging President Bill Clinton to recognize realities and prompt Mr. Salinas to stand down, Mr. Kantor was still insisting that the Mexican official remained the ideal man.

Key envoys said the figures could lead either Mr. Salinas or Mr. Kim to withdraw. But if neither gives up and the blockade continues, there is increasing speculation that Mr. Sutherland might be asked to stay on.

Beijing Recasts  
Steel Management

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
HONG KONG — Shougang Corp., China's largest steel-maker, announced on Sunday a replacement for the boss of its Hong Kong operations who was arrested in Beijing for "serious economic crimes."

Zhou Beifang was arrested last Monday, the day before his father, Zhou Guanwu, retired as chairman of Shougang. Hailed by Beijing as a model state enterprise, Shougang has enjoyed the patronage of China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, who granted it preferential treatment after a site visit in May 1992.

"The retirement was not related to the arrest," the spokesman said. "Zhou's arrest will not affect the company because he was only a low-ranking official. His replacement is much more able."

Zhang Yanlin, chairman of Shougang Peru Mining Corp. and a former vice president of Shougang Corp., was named as chairman of Shougang Holdings (HK) Ltd., which manages Shougang's four listed subsidiaries in the territory.

One of these units, the real estate and investment concern Shougang Concord Grand (Group), is headed by Deng's son, Deng Zhifang.

The arrest will throw a spot-

light on the activities of Chinese companies' Hong Kong-listed subsidiaries, dubbed "red chips." Last year China started clamping down on the flight of capital that made many of these companies major players on the territory's real estate and securities markets.

The younger Mr. Zhou, 42, rose from Shougang's lower ranks in October 1992, when he teamed up with Li Ka-shing, a Hong Kong tycoon, to buy the Hong Kong-listed Tung Wing Steel Holdings, now renamed Shougang Concord International Enterprises, the group's listed flagship.

A statement issued by Shougang Concord announcing Mr. Zhou's arrest said that his dismissal would not have any "significant impact" on company operations.

The elder Mr. Zhou was replaced by Bi Qun, a vice minister at the metallurgical ministry. That move has prompted many securities analysts in Hong Kong to wonder if links to Mr. Deng were still a valuable asset in view of his declining health.

Shougang Concord shares fell 6.5 percent on Thursday and Friday after the announcement of the retirement but before that of the arrest.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Bears Speak Up as Dow Tests Record

By James K. Glassman  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average is a number that sums up the prices of a few dozen big stocks. On a chart, it's a dot. Connect the dots and you get a line that takes on qualities that are almost human. It bides its time. It loses its confidence. It soars. It trips.

Since early 1994, this anthro-

pomorphized Dow has been flirting with a particular number — 4,000. Twelve times in the past 13 months, the Dow has broken through 3,900, but each time it has turned back before reaching the new millennium.

On Thursday, the Dow reached 3,987.52, a record, and 4,000 may be broken as early as this week. Many investors will be thrilled, but they should restrain themselves. There are important reasons to worry about the state of the stock market.

Some of those reasons are related to the economy and the prospects for U.S. businesses. Other reasons are technical and involved with the numbers that reflect what is happening within the market itself.

The Dow, of course, is such a number. But it is only one technical indicator, and a pretty poor one at that. "The Dow is not the market. It's just 30 stocks," said Dan Sullivan, editor of a market newsletter.

It is the Dow's shaky founda-

tion that troubles Mr. Sullivan. He looks, for example, at the running total of advancing and declining stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. The cumulative A/D line, as it's called, peaked on Feb. 2 of last year, a few days after the Dow peaked. Now, the Dow is back above its high of a year ago, but the A/D lags far behind.

He also noted that few stocks were hitting new highs even as the market moved to records, an indication that there is no real power behind the advance.

## Thermore: More Than Fluff and Air

By James Hansen  
Special to the Herald Tribune

MILAN — Is it possible to successfully brand a product that no consumer can see and is 96 percent air? Thermore SpA, near Como, has done just that.

This mini-multinational company directly employs just 14 people and has only one product — but that product sells.

Thermore — and the technologies it supplies — manufactures the polyester batting used to provide thermal insulation in ski jackets and cold-weather sports gear.

The company's clients include such names as Eddie Bauer, Patagonia, Head and Sierra Design in the United States; Fila, Nordica and Colmar in Europe; Sunice in Canada and Phoenix in Japan. Reusch, in Germany, uses the company's product to keep the hands of soccer goalkeepers warm in its line of specialty sporting goods.

This company accounts for the stuffing in as many as 16 million ski jackets each year — and most of these carry the Thermore labels as well as the manufacturer's label.

Thermore's owner, Lucio Siniscalchi, declined to disclose profit figures, but said worldwide sales of Thermore insula-

tion easily top \$20 million annually and that the company kept from 6 percent to 10 percent as net profit.

Thermore, a small business in every way except for the scale of its operations, is now planning to produce directly.

A plant to manufacture up to 50,000 square meters of Thermore insulation daily will soon be built next to the company's headquarters in northern Italy.

The company's first reaction to its successful product was not to expand its work force and build plants, but rather to let others do the heavy work.

Production around the world was handled through a web of joint ventures and technology licensing arrangements, which include Hobbs Bonded Fibers, Du Pont Co. and Mitsui & Co. and ties with companies in Bangkok, Korea and Bangladesh.

The planned automated plant is intended to cut out a range of outside suppliers who now handle the different manufacturing stages. It will employ about 100 people at full capacity and will supply Thermore's European clients.

"In this case, we will be our own partners," Mr. Siniscalchi said. He said he was not worried about the prospect of seeing the size of his work force soar. Once again, the operation is structured in such a way as to farm out every possible corporate function to outside contractors. Personnel, payroll, finance

and even general management will be handled by external consultants.

Mr. Siniscalchi said he was not alarmed by the sudden change of scale, one which will in practice change Thermore from a technology company to a manufacturer. "I don't see why it should be any more difficult to direct 100 people rather than 10," he said. "After all, I don't have time to talk to 10 either."

The product that makes all this possible is a white and fluffy substance that is combination of spectacular technologies. The most remarkable of its properties is its sensitivity to heat and cold. Thermore reacts to low temperatures by varying the conformation of the fibers of which it is composed to increase insulating power.

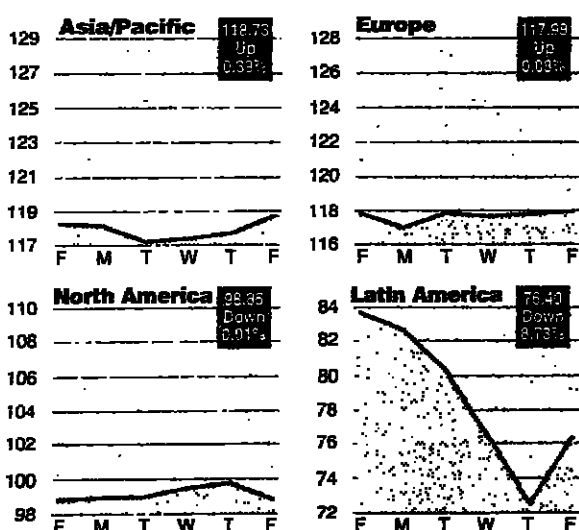
As temperatures rise, the material varies its density to allow greater cooling. The product has been "tuned" to keep the human body as close as possible to the normal body temperature of 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit (37 degrees Celsius). Mr. Siniscalchi began exploring the effects of resin treatment on fine-grain polyester batting in the mid-1970s, looking for a solution to another problem with insulated ski wear.

In the mid-1980s, Thermore found a way to manipulate the characteristics of the resin binder to make the fiber layer thermo-sensitive, opening a new market for high-performance cold weather wear.

## THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune  
World Stock Index, composed  
of 280 internationally investible  
stocks from 25 countries,  
compiled by Bloomberg  
Business News.

Week ending February 17,  
daily closings.  
Jan. 1992 = 100.



## CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian	1.35	British	1.65	Japanese	160.00
Belgian	36.00	French	6.55	Swiss	1.48
Canadian	70.00	German	1.36	U.S.	1.00
Danish	6.46	Italian	1.36		
Deutsche	1.36	Spanish	166.00		
French	6.55	Swedish	8.46		
Japanese	160.00	Swiss	1.48		
U.S.	1.00				

The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian	1.35	British	1.65	Japanese	160.00
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Japanese	160.00	Swiss	1.48		
U.S.	1.00				

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Press (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (ISDR). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

## 2,000 Jobs at Fokker to Go

HAMBURG — Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG plans to cut 2,000 jobs at its unprofitable Dutch subsidiary, Fokker NV, according to a report Sunday in Der Spiegel, a German news magazine.

Daimler-Benz was not immediately available for comment. Fokker employs about 8,500 people.

The report also said Daimler-Benz planned to close Fokker's plant in Ypenburg, Netherlands. The designated board chairman of Daimler-Benz Aerospace, Manfred Bischoff, has said that drastic rationalization measures at Fokker were necessary to restore the company to profitability.



## Close of trading Friday, Feb. 17.

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# 'Not Me': The New Corporate Candor

By Margot Slade  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Looking for an excuse? Relax. In a burst of innovation, imagination and, yes, desperation, American business has devised a collection of cop-outs to suit the harried executive who is performance impaired.

Just try these "explanations" for recent foul-ups on for size:

- A missing minus sign is how Fidelity Investments explained a \$2 billion-plus mistake in calculating Magellan Fund shareholder payments, saying an accountant omitted the minus from a spread sheet and no one noticed.

- Intel Corp., explaining to millions of owners of Pentium-equipped computers why it was not recalling and replacing the defective chip, said the device only rarely goofed at long division. (The company ultimately agreed to replace, but not recall, the chip, after howls of protest.)

- Among a long list of big-money losers in the derivatives debacle, blue-chip companies such as Gibson Greetings Inc. and Marion Merrell Dow Inc. are explaining their misfortune by saying they are financial rubes.

Don't worry if nothing fits. By all accounts, the market for excuses — good, bad and ridiculous — is growing, a veritable hotbed of corporate creativity. Scarcely a day goes by without a statement from a captain of industry or mover of money that tries to distance the person in charge — or even the one with the smoking gun — from the latest bottom-line disaster.

To be sure, excuses are a familiar fixture on the American business scene. Just look

at William Agee, late of Bendix and now Morrison Knudsen Corp., whose explanations for management mistakes over a 30-year career must be legend among a select but growing boardroom crowd.

But students of blame say the corporate environment has changed, making excuses now a preferred mode of operation. Paradoxically, the change resulted from an effort to make executives more accountable for their actions, not less.

"There's been a chipping away at the business judgment rule, which states that just because a management decision turns out badly does not make it subject to litigation or regulation," said Clifford W. Smith Jr., the Clarey Professor of Finance at the University of Rochester's Simon School of Business Administration.

The purpose of the rule, Mr. Smith said, was to free management to make decisions without being subjected to the crippling effects of Monday-morning quarterbacking.

But it has also been used to shield executives from valid criticism. "To the extent that plaintiffs' lawyers, the Securities and Exchange Commission or others say they'll scrutinize a company when things go badly and go after its managers with a class action or regulatory club," he said, "the market for excuses will grow."

Fueling that growth is the increased use of consultants, what many executives blithely describe as expensive but convenient scapegoats.

"My friends who work for Fortune 100 corporations say that whenever questioned, a corporate type can say, 'But that's what the consultants told us to do,'" said Sarah A. B. Teslik, the executive director of the Council of Institutional In-

vestors, an organization of 100 of the nation's largest pension funds.

And with more top and middle management coming from a kind of no-fault "Not Me Generation," that is precisely what contemporary corporate types are likely to say, according to Jeffrey Sonnenfeld, the director of the Center for Leadership and Career Studies at Emory Business School. "They are children of the '50s — conformists, not mavericks or creators," he said. "As a general rule, they want to duck responsibility, not embrace it."

The not-me attitude, which often translates into a blame-shifters approach, may indeed get an executive off the hook, for a while. But it could prove damaging to the executive's company and eventually the economy, experts say, since the problem in question may wind up being ignored or buried until it recurs or gets worse.

Analysts say that in today's competitive economy, business leaders are so error-averse that they offer euphemistic excuses for plant closings or sluggish sales when unvarnished truth will do. They know, for example, that on Wall Street "restructuring" means never having to say you're sorry, said Jerry Sterner, a businessman-turned-playwright who wrote the Off-Broadway success "Other People's Money."

"Just talk about restructuring as positive and investors will buy it," Mr. Sterner said. "It's really an admission of failure: We're closing this operation and firing these people so that we can stay in business. But we ain't paying the price. The employees, the community — they pay the price. Meanwhile, the executives' salaries go up and their benefits increase because they are making the 'hard decisions.'"

## Toyota Fails to Win Deal With China

Reuters

**NAGOYA, Japan** — The president of Toyota Motor Corp., Tetsuro Toyota, returned to Japan from China on Sunday without a deal to make car engines with China's biggest car maker, Shanghai Automotive Industry General Corp.

Mr. Toyota's empty-handed return could ease tension between the United States and China, which are embroiled in a trade dispute over Chinese textile exports and American intellectual property rights, a Toyota source said, asking not to be identified.

"We were welcomed at Shanghai Automobile. But there was no decision on the engine plant joint venture or any indication when a decision might be made," Mr. Toyota said.

With the engine deal eluding him, Mr. Toyota used the five-day trip to strengthen ties between Japan's biggest carmaker and local firms.

The Toyota source said lack of success on the engine deal should please the U.S. carmakers Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp. because both are also bidding for the Shanghai Automobile deal.

## CAPITAL: The Perils of Mobility

Continued from Page 1

aries. The size and duration of these deposits would vary according to market conditions.

But like the proposal made by James Tobin, a winner of the Nobel Prize in economics, to impose a small tax on all foreign exchange transactions, the idea has been rejected as too burdensome, unworkable with too many loopholes and likely to be a business to unregulated tax havens.

"It's not workable," snapped a U.S. financial consultant. "If you impose the requirements on the institutions and not on the market, it doesn't matter whether the U.S. dollar is conducted by Citibank in London or in the Cayman Islands."

As for developing countries, Mr. Wyplosz advised that they "hold off liberalizing capital movements until they have properly functioning markets capable of coping with the mobility of capital."

That freedom to move money without restriction — conditions similar to those before this century's two world wars — helped drive down the dollar last week.

"The dollar is at a precipice of a crisis of confidence," asserts Paul Chertkow, London-based analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland. Unless there is concerted intervention by the United States, Germany and Japan, he sees the dollar sliding to 1.4650 Deutsche marks and 96.50 yen.

## AGENCY: Virtual Advertising

Continued from Page 1

at the time, approached Hallson about producing a European print campaign shortly after the Singapore-based company had expanded into several European markets.

Mr. Hallberg sent the assignment by E-mail to an advertising creative team he had worked with in Los Angeles. While copy was being written in English, Mr. Hallberg was working on-line with a translation company in Brussels to prepare German and French versions. At the same time, Mr. Hallberg and International Co-Productions were working on-line to physically combine the advertising artwork and copy.

Except for several face-to-face meetings, Mr. Hallberg used E-mail to manage almost the entire project. "A traditional agency could earn 17.65 percent commission for the production and 15 percent on media, nearly \$73,000 for the job," Mr. Hallberg said. "I did it for \$32,657 — less than half."

Mr. Holtzman said, "It cost significantly less than a big pan-European agency would have charged with as good if not better service."

Mr. Hallberg said the way agencies worked now was how film studios worked years ago. "Stars, studio, screenwriters, everything under one roof," he said. "Well, the problem in advertising, as Hollywood discovered, is the roof is too expensive today. With the Internet, I can put a project together using top talent anywhere in the world. People come together only as long as needed. And the client doesn't pay for agency cars or people sitting around playing

video games on their computers."

While Hallson might be on the cutting edge of interactive technology, large ad agency groups may find it more difficult to implement such systems. Some, such as Ogilvy & Mather, are in the process of installing worldwide E-mail networks. "But it's much harder and costlier to make it work for 3,000 people than it is for 30," said Ray Koel, worldwide communication director for O&M Direct New York.

At the same time, advertisers must have the same view of technology to allow for these "anytime, anywhere collaborative possibilities," said Andrew Frank, a partner in O&M Direct New York's Interactive Marketing Group.

Mr. Hallberg said large advertisers in particular would be nervous about considering Hallson, despite the potential financial rewards.

"It's a nontraditional setup, so there's a comfort level missing for many marketers," he said. Philip Byford said some clients thought a full-service agency with someone on the ground to look after their local needs was more important than saving money. "They want the resource, the critical mass, even if they don't use it," he said. "It's a perception more than reality."

One O&M executive said that maintaining a vibrant creative product and office energy can only come from personal interaction.

"There are those who feel that E-mail is no substitute for face to face pressing the flesh," the executive said. CyberScope address: CyberScope@ht-lib.demon.co.uk

## SHORT COVER

### Two Indian Carriers Weigh Merger

**NEW DELHI (AFP)** — Air India and Indian Airlines should merge to compete in the country's expanding aviation market, but they should continue to be state-owned, said Russi Mody, their chairman, on Sunday.

He told the Press Trust of India that he foresaw the merger in two to three years because a single airline would be more efficient and better placed to be a major player.

But Mr. Mody, who took over the two airlines in November, said he had no plans to privatize Air India, the country's flag carrier, or Indian Airlines, which operates mainly on domestic routes.

### Exports Buoy Profit at Saudi Basic

**RIYADH (Bloomberg)** — Rising exports and cost cuts helped Saudi Basic Industries Corp. to nearly double its profit in 1994, to 4 billion riyals (\$1 billion).

Total production for the company, which is the largest producer of petrochemicals in the Middle East, rose 35 percent in 1994, to 20.7 million metric tons.

### NBC Drops Complaints Against Fox

**NEW YORK (Bloomberg)** — NBC said it dropped its foreign ownership complaint against Fox Broadcasting Co., ending a bitter dispute between the two television networks.

NBC, a unit of General Electric Co., complained to the Federal Communications Commission that Fox's ownership structure violated laws barring foreigners from owning more than 25 percent of a U.S. television station. Fox is controlled by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., which is based in Sydney, Australia.

NBC said it dropped the complaint because it wanted to resume a normal business relationship with Fox. Robert Wright, NBC's president and chief executive, said the Federal Communications Commission agreed to look into the ownership issues and therefore its complaint was no longer necessary.

### McDonnell Douglas Courts Vietnam

**HANOI (AP)** — McDonnell Douglas Corp. has sweetened its sales pitch to Vietnam by offering 100 percent financing for any airplanes the country may buy, according to reports.

John M. Douglas, the company's general director, made the offer in a meeting with Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, the Communist Party daily Nhan Dan reported Saturday. The company also said it would also train pilots and build installations for servicing.

McDonnell Douglas is one of three aviation companies eager to sell aircraft in Vietnam. Representatives of it two biggest rivals, Boeing Co. and Airbus Industrie, a European consortium, have made several trips to Hanoi in the past few years to press the case for their aircraft.

### Forged Dollars Traced in Hong Kong

**HONG KONG (AFP)** — Hong Kong is being flooded by forged \$100 bills that might be the work of North Koreans in Macao, a Hong Kong newspaper said Sunday.

The Hongkong Standard said \$250,000 worth of the bogus notes had surfaced at local banks since \$100,000 of the bills were discovered eight months ago.

## WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

See Page 13 for details

### Amsterdam

The EOE index fell 4.59 points to 410.95, following weakness other European bourses.

Philips jumped to 56.50 guilders before the release this week of its 1994 earnings.

Royal Dutch/Shell fell 2.30 guilders, to 191.50 guilders. Unilever fell 1.30 guilders, to 199.40.

### Frankfurt

The stock market declined, held back by the dollar's weakness, the feebleness of some other European currencies and the threat of a metalworkers' strike in western Germany.

The 30-share DAX index ended the week at 2,117.03 points, down 0.6 percent from a week ago.

Threats of strikes in the German metals sector this week hit industrials. Daimler-Benz fell 10.5 DM, to 724.80 DM. BMW lost 10 DM, to 767.00 DM, and Volkswagen fell 4.1 DM, to 413.90 DM.

### Hong Kong

Stock prices rose last week, sending the Hang Seng index to 8,043.01 points from 8,012.82 the week before.

Brokers said sentiment remained cautious, with most investors staying out of the market during the Chinese-U.S. trade talks on copyright piracy in China.

Hongkong Bank slipped to end at 80.00 Hong Kong dollars.

### London

Fears of renewed inflationary pressures and the pound's slump to its lowest level in nearly two years hit shares last week.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index fell to 3,044.2 at the Friday close, down 65.7 points, or 2.1 percent.

Electricity companies rose on the government's approval for the Trafalgar House bid for Northern Electric, fueling speculation of other bids in the sector.

Northern Electric soared 192 pence to 1,172, while Yorkshire Electric was up 55 pence, to 874, and Norweb 25 pence to 839.

### Milan

Shares fell last week, hit by worries over the durability of the new Italian government, with the Mibit index down 325 points at 10,507.

Dealers said investors were cautious because of the uncertainty persisting over the mini-budget due to be presented to Parliament and the resistance it might encounter.

Shares in Banca Di Roma fell at the end of the week to 1,620 lire, while Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura ended at 2,750.

### Paris

The CAC-40 index fell 2.5 percent, to 1,822.47 points and 1.1 percent below its start-of-year levels.

Uncertainty in French politics three months before presi-

dential elections increased the pressure on the French markets.

### Singapore

Share prices rose sharply last week, with sentiment upbeat, pinned by strong gains on Wall Street and renewed buying interest in Malaysian stocks.

The key Straits Times Industrials index advanced 63.08 points, to 2,137.13, while the broader-based SES All-Singapore index eased 0.87 points to 511.77.

Top gainer was Development Bank of Singapore, which gained 1 dollar, to 13.90 dollars.

The biggest loser was Jurong Engineering, which fell 50 cents, to 9.50 dollars.

### Zurich

The dollar's weakness against the mark depressed the Zurich market last week. The Swiss Performance Index fell 18.97 points, to 1,697.64, a fall of 1.1 percent.

A dealer said the market was hit primarily by the dollar's fall. Cyclical shares were down, while pharmaceuticals rose. Banks fell, with SBS down 17 Swiss francs, to 366, and CS Holding down 15 to 522. UBS was unchanged at 1,030.

## Waigel Skeptical on Union

Reuters

**BONN** — Germany's finance minister, Theo Waigel, said Sunday that it did not look as if a single European currency could be introduced in 1997, the earliest date envisaged for monetary union in the Maastricht Treaty.

Mr. Waigel said in a radio interview that recent pressure, especially in France, to speed up progress toward a single currency did not alter the fact that strict economic convergence criteria had first to be met.

"Germany will not agree to a slackening of the criteria," a Bayerische Rundfunk broadcaster quoted him as saying.

The debate on monetary union has heated up in Germany in the past week, with both the center-right government coalition and the opposition Social Democrats warning against hasty moves that might undermine the Deutsche mark.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Sunday that currency stability was essential to combat the sort of hyperinflation that Germany suffered between the two world wars.

The introduction of a single currency would automatically be postponed until 1999 if less than half of European Union members failed to fulfill the criteria by 1997.

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 20 - 24

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

### Asia-Pacific

- Feb. 20: Seoul, S. Korea. Finance Minister Kim Beom-ju stands two-day meeting of South Pacific finance ministers.
- Feb. 21: Tokyo. Japanese Industrial Production and export order data.
- Feb. 22: Sydney. Australian Bureau of Statistics reports company profits for the fourth quarter.
- Feb. 23: Tokyo. Japanese Industrial Production and export order data.
- Feb. 24: Tokyo. Japanese Industrial Production and export order data.

### Europe

- Feb. 20: Amsterdam. December production figures.
- Feb. 21: Brussels. European Union finance ministers' meeting.
- Feb. 22: London. British consumer price index.
- Feb. 23: London. British consumer price index.
- Feb. 24: London. British consumer price index.

### Americas

- Feb. 20: United States. President's Day holiday. The American Stock Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange are closed.
- Feb. 21: London. British consumer price index.
- Feb. 22: London. British consumer price index.
- Feb. 23: London. British consumer price index.
- Feb. 24: London. British consumer price index.

### Mexico City

- Feb. 20: Mexico City. Mexican unemployment figures for December.
- Feb. 21: Mexico City. Mexican unemployment figures for December.
- Feb. 22: Mexico City. Mexican unemployment figures for December.
- Feb. 23: Mexico City. Mexican unemployment figures for December.
- Feb. 24: Mexico City. Mexican unemployment figures for December.

### London

- Feb. 20: London. British consumer price index.
- Feb. 21: London. British consumer price index.
- Feb. 22: London. British consumer price index.
- Feb. 23: London. British consumer price index.
- Feb. 24: London. British consumer price index.

### Paris

- Feb. 20: Paris. French consumer price index.
- Feb. 21: Paris. French consumer price index.
- Feb. 22: Paris. French consumer price index.
- Feb. 23: Paris. French consumer price index.
- Feb. 24: Paris. French consumer price index.

### Rome

- Feb. 20: Rome. Italian consumer price index.
- Feb. 21: Rome. Italian consumer price index.
- Feb. 22: Rome. Italian consumer price index.
- Feb. 23: Rome. Italian consumer price index.
- Feb. 24: Rome. Italian consumer price index.

### Washington

- Feb. 20: Washington. U.S. consumer price index.
- Feb. 21: Washington. U.S. consumer price index.
- Feb. 22: Washington. U.S. consumer price index.
- Feb. 23: Washington. U.S. consumer price index.
- Feb. 24: Washington. U.S. consumer price index.

On March 20th, the IHT will publish a sponsored section in its Asian edition on

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Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 17.

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Continued on Page 14

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## SPORTS

## Scotland Embarrasses France, 23-21, as England Bulldozes Wales

By Ian Thomson  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Now, we'll have some fun," announced the Saturday morning front page of L'Equipe, the French sports daily, as it rugby against Scotland would be played perhaps with an ease and a brush. The French had their vision of winning the World Cup in the most brilliant and vivid colors four months from now. But then Gavin Hastings came through bowing over the easels, the brushes snapping underfoot.

Scotland had never won in the Parc des Princes until Saturday, and not in Paris since 1969, when Hastings was 7. Scotland won Saturday dramatically, outrageously, by 23-21, and the predominant color was the dull gray in Gavin Hastings's temples.

The French captain, Philippe Saint-André, thought about it later

and decided, "They were much more simple than we were."

Simple? What does that mean? "They dominated us mentally and physically," he said.

While France floundered, England flourished in the rain in Cardiff, methodically overcoming Wales, 23-9.

Just three minutes into the Paris match, Saint-André was chasing down Thierry Lacroix's kick for a 5-0 lead that seemed to put the French back on the evening, daring path. They couldn't recover their 31-10 defeat at England two weeks earlier, but they aimed to rebuild confidence, and so a simple victory of any kind wouldn't be enough against Scotland. The entire huddled team had been invited back for another chance by coach Pierre Berbizier, and they were expected to flourish.

Quickly, then, as they twice more dashed inside the visitors' half in the first 20 minutes, the French could be

seen struggling not only against the Scottish grasp but also against the weight of their own ideal. Fly-half Christophe Deylaud heaved and howled as a teammate waited with the goal line disappearing from sight; it was preceded by a Saint-André fumble, an echo of the England match when France lost possession 26 times (the equivalent of one turnover for every minute the ball was in play).

Hastings cannot afford to dither. At 33, in his final season, every day on the field is a struggle for him. Until his recent beating of Canada, Scotland had gone 18 months and nine games without a victory, and Captain Hastings had taken the brunt of it. From those depths the Scots amazingly find themselves 2-0 in the Five Nations Championship, with a home match against Wales positioning them to visit England (3-0) March 18 for the Grand Slam.

The transmutation seemed to

begin in the 23rd minute when Hastings landed a monstrous 55-meter penalty: out of his side of the world and tumbling through the posts at the other end.

The Scots had been playing a safe inside game that by French standards gave the impression of weakness, a fear of daring; but as Hastings came bursting through the middle it turned into the most cer-

## FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

tain kind of strength. The ball came to center Gregor Townsend, whose kick bounced off the French and back into his arms for his first international try. Within two minutes France's vision had been turned upside down to 10-5. Another penalty by Hastings, who would finish with 18 points, made it 13-5 at the half, when Deylaud was seen arguing with his own scrum-half Guy Acoocheberry.

Berbizier later would fault Dey-

laud's kicking, for a drop-kick under the bar, and for giving Scotland position for its famous final try. He hinted that he would drop Deylaud and others; surely he will reconsider Lacroix, who missed two penalties and three conversions. Berbizier complained about the hope lost since last summer's twin victories at New Zealand: "Obviously the All Blacks jerseys have made everything a bit black in our minds and we can't see very clearly now."

He talked metaphorically about the bad weather raining on France and the outlook for a bright patch arriving in time for the World Cup.

As the match flickered on, the crowd was alternately booing and cheering, caught between the style promised and the victory slipping away.

At least they were going to win with only two minutes left, though no one seemed especially happy about it, when Hastings appeared

from around Townsend's handoff — not on the wing, not out of nowhere, but up through the gut of the French defense. He was gone, and the last meters were his sprinting parade, ducking through the posts as if they were the doorway to the Hôtel de Ville — the crowd standing, half-cheering a half-horrified moan. Dryly he converted the go-ahead. A few moments later the game was over. By now the French were cheering the visitors and booing their own.

For England, the third round Saturday was a day to overcome jinxes; the team won only their second victory in Cardiff since 1963.

It was England's third victory of the championship and if Scotland manages to defeat Wales at Murrayfield in two weeks, Twickenham will host the grand slam decider on March 18 in an ideal aperitif to the World Cup in South Africa. England did not reach the heady heights of the 31-10 victory over

France two weeks ago but once again their forwards were supreme in the loose and the feeling is growing that England has all the ingredients in place to win the World Cup.

Rory Underwood emulated his brother Tony, who scored twice against France with a brace of tries, his first at the Arms Park, while the Welsh only once looked like crossing the English line.

Wales did provide spirited opposition in the first half with some clever touches from scrum-half Robert Jones, who made one incisive break that could have resulted in a try if captain Iwan Evans had held on to the ball.

But when Welsh prop John Davies was sent off for stamping in the 61st minute the game was effectively over.

"We had the game won before the incident," said the England captain, Will Carling. "It was a great win." (Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Orlando	W	L	Pct
New York	32	17	.652
Boston	30	20	.600
New Jersey	21	32	.396
Atlanta	18	37	.327
Philadelphia	15	39	.279
Washington	12	39	.232
Central Division			
Charlotte	21	19	.520
Cleveland	21	19	.520
Indiana	20	20	.500
Chicago	20	20	.500
Atlanta	20	20	.500
Milwaukee	20	20	.500
Detroit	19	21	.475
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Utah	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	32	16	.667
Houston	31	17	.646
Denver	28	20	.583
Dallas	27	21	.563
Minnesota	12	38	.241
Pacific Division			
Phoenix	31	17	.646
Seattle	31	17	.646
L.A. Lakers	30	18	.625
Sacramento	28	20	.583
Portland	26	22	.545
Golden State	15	34	.306
L.A. Clippers	14	35	.294

## FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Miami	101	94	W
New York	104	94	W
W. 101-94	12	10	W
Dallas	101	94	W
Phoenix	101	94	W
San Antonio	101	94	W
Houston	101	94	W
Denver	101	94	W
Dallas	101	94	W
Minnesota	101	94	W
Phoenix	101	94	W
Seattle	101	94	W
L.A. Lakers	101	94	W
Sacramento	101	94	W
Portland	101	94	W
Golden State	101	94	W
L.A. Clippers	101	94	W

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Minnesota	101	94	W
Phoenix	101	94	W
Seattle	101	94	W
L.A. Lakers	101	94	W
Sacramento	101	94	W
Portland	101	94	W
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L.A. Clippers	101	94	W

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Seattle	101	94	W
L.A. Lakers	101	94	W
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Portland	101	94	W
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L.A. Clippers	101	94	W

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Minnesota	101	94	W
Phoenix	101	94	W
Seattle	101	94	W
L.A. Lakers	101	94	W
Sacramento	101	94	W
Portland	101	94	W
Golden State	101	94	W
L.A. Clippers	101	94	W

## NBA Standings

16	32	49	Dolton	1
16	32	49	St. Louis	1
16	32	49	N.Y. Islanders	1
16	32	49	First Period: N.J.-Middletown 1-0	
16	32	49	Second Period: Conn. N.Y. Rangers	
16	32	49	King; Second Period: N.J.-Middletown	
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16	32	49	King; Second Period: N.Y. Islanders	
16	32	49	King; Second Period: N.Y. Islanders	
1				



# Tomba's Slalom Streak Ends in Japan

**The Associated Press**  
**FURANO, Japan** — Alberto Tomba's seven-race winning streak in the slalom ended Sunday when he skied off the course during the first run, opening the way for Michael Tritscher of Austria to win his first World Cup race in four years.

Tritscher completed his two runs in 1 minute and 47.94 seconds, 0.72 seconds ahead of fellow Austrian Mario Reiter.

Ole Kristian Furuseth of Norway was third in 1:48.83, and Jure Kosir of Slovenia, the first-run leader, slipped back to fourth in 1:48.99.

Tomba, bidding for a record eighth slalom victory in as many starts, instead remained in a tie with Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, who won 7 of 10 slaloms in 1977, and Luxembourg's Marc Girardelli, who won 7 of 10 in 1985.

"After 10 races, they are able to defeat Tomba in the slalom with the course setting," Tomba grumbled. Before Sunday, the Italian superstar had 10 victories in 12 races, the other three coming in giant slaloms.

The tight first-run course, set by German coach Sepp Hanauer, was difficult for others as well, with four of the first six racers, including Tomba, failing to reach the finish.

"Tomba went off about seven gates from the finish and complained later about being unable to get into a rhythm."

"I am tired," he said. "I don't understand why I am tired. Perhaps it's psychological."

"Maybe I need a holiday," he said.

Tritscher enjoyed his victory but said, "It would be even better if Tomba had finished the race. Maybe next time."

Tritscher dedicated his victory to Sweden's Thomas Fogdö, the 1991 World Cup slalom champion whose career was ended by a skiing accident Feb. 7. Fogdö was fourth in the slalom standings when he



A disconsolate Alberto Tomba, who skied off the course.

because the visibility was not so good. It was a tough racing day.

He said he felt his second run had been too stiff, "but it was O.K."

With Tomba out of the way, Kosir had a chance to close up in the overall standings.

Tomba remained at 1,050 points, but the drop back to fourth in the second run halved Kosir's potential take and he added only 50 points, going to 620 for the year. The five-time World Cup overall champion, Girardelli, another who could have taken a big step forward, instead finished sixth; he remained third overall with 603 points.

Still, Girardelli can't be counted out. While Tomba, who doesn't ski in downhill or supergiant slalom races, has only three races left, Girardelli is among the all-rounders who have 11 remaining.

Exiting the first run along with Tomba were Finn Christian Jagge of Norway and Thomas Stangassinger of Austria, winners of the last two Olympic slaloms.

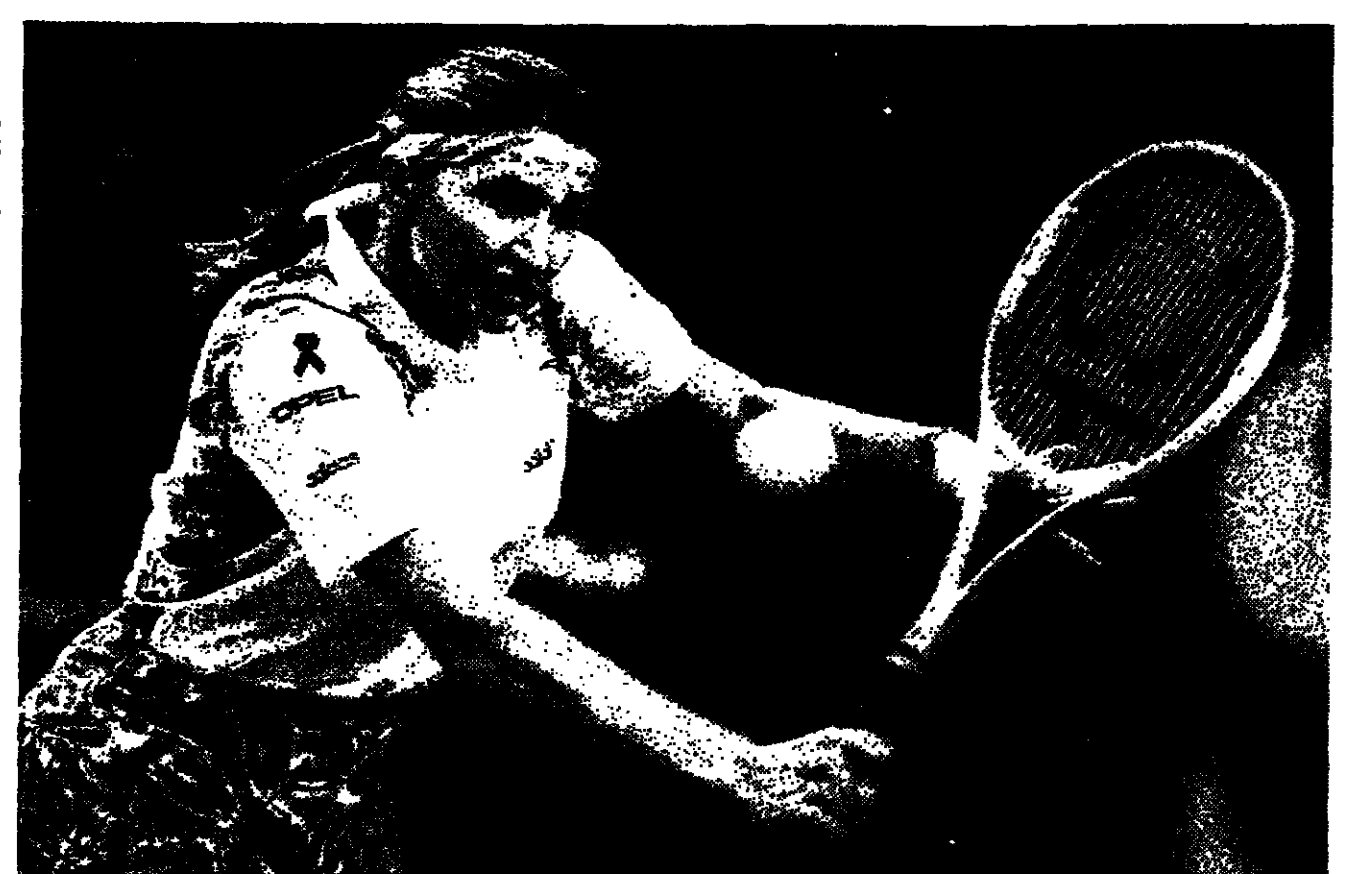
Tomba, who has won 43 races in a 10-year career but has never had a victory in Japan, was in trouble on Saturday before the giant slalom was called off due to high wind. Kosir led Tomba in the giant by 82 seconds when the race was halted after 23 of the 64 men in the field had started.

The race was rescheduled for Monday.

Matt Grosjean of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, was the only American finisher on Sunday, placing 26th in 1:55.67.

Grosjean said he had been stricken with the flu on Saturday, and he had wanted to ski aggressively Sunday, "but I didn't have the energy."

Chip Knight of New Canaan, Conn., and Erik Schlopy of Park City, Utah, did not finish the first run, and Paul Casey Puckett of Crested Butte, Colorado, was disqualified.



Plagued by injuries, Steffi Graf had played only two matches in the past five months but has regained her No. 1 ranking.

# Graf Defeats Pierce in Paris Open

**By Christopher Clarey**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The party line in professional tennis is that if you stay away too long, the game begins to pass you by. Take an extended break and you forget how to handle the big points with aplomb. Take a break and you lose the precious burnish on your shots that allows you to fall back on instinct under pressure.

On Sunday, Steffi Graf beat Mary Pierce, 6-2, 6-2, in the final of the Paris Open. So much for the party line.

Coming into the tournament, Graf had played precisely two matches in the past five months: both in New York at the Virginia Slims Championships in November. A chronic back problem had kept her out of action for most of last fall; a strained right calf muscle had forced her to pull out of the Australian Open in January.

But though she arrived in Paris feeling edgy and uncertain, her fears quickly melted away in the heat generated by a string of aces, sharply chipped backhands and lunging forehand winners. She ended up winning the tournament without missing a beat, dropping a set or, she insists, feeling a twinge of pain.

And on Sunday, she saved her best for last, dominating Pierce, the player who has shone most brilliantly in Graf's absence.

"It's a bit much to say that I didn't

dream of this kind of week, but it's sort of true," said Graf, who, at least temporarily, regained the No. 1 ranking she had relinquished to Arantxa Sánchez Vicario by skipping the Australian. "I came here on Monday and Tuesday still not sure whether I would be able to play the tournament. To come out and beat two top five players and play great tennis, I didn't expect something like this could happen."

Her coach, Heinz Günthardt, sounded even more pleasantly surprised.

"For me, this was an amazing display," he said. "If somebody else went through what she did, they would come out here and not win a match. It's not because of what we did the last two weeks. It's certainly not because of what we did the last six months. It's because of all the work she's put in the last 10 years and talent, raw talent."

Pierce, the 20-year-old who plays for France but remains more at ease speaking very American English, has plenty of raw talent herself. And last summer when Graf was ostensibly healthy, Pierce was the dominant one, stunning the German star in the semifinals of the French Open by the familiar score of 6-2, 6-2. She beat Graf again in the quarterfinals of the Virginia Slims, and when she swept through the field last month to win her first Grand Slam title at the Australian Open, a changing of the guard appeared imminent.

But if Graf can continue to play like she did Sunday (a big "if" in light of the bone

spur on her sacroiliac), Pierce may have to bide her time at No. 3 or No. 2 a while longer.

"Steffi was Steffi today, and I was a step too slow," Pierce said. "You have to be 100 percent to beat her, and I wasn't quite 100 percent."

Remarkably sharp from the start, Graf kept Pierce constantly off balance, even in the second set when the exchanges were considerably less one-sided. She served superbly, finishing with 10 aces and nearly that many service winners. From the baseline, she was brutally efficient and nowhere near as error-prone as she had been in Paris last summer.

"I approached this match in a totally different spirit," Graf said. "At the French Open, I felt my tennis was off. I was struggling with my game and my head on court. Today, I was looking forward to the match, I was there all the time, and I think I believed in myself more."

A shy and private person whose gifts led her into one of the most glaringly public of professions, Graf has long been her own toughest critic. But in the months to come, her belief in herself probably will depend less on her shotmaking and more on her health.

"Stretching before practice; stretching after practice; ice afterward," she said. "This is new for me, and that's the way it will be for as long as I play."

# Wachter Wins 2d Straight Giant Slalom

**The Associated Press**  
**ARE, Sweden** — Anita Wachter of Austria won her second straight World Cup giant slalom, beating the defending overall champion, Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, by 0.51 seconds.

Wachter, who took her first giant slalom of the season last month at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, had a combined time of 2 minutes, 1.87 seconds Saturday.

Schneider, who trailed Wachter by almost a second after the first run, turned in the second fastest windup run of the day, but it wasn't enough. She had a total time of 2:02.38.

The visibility was poor in the morning run because of the snowy conditions.

"The first run was very good for me, although I had snow on my goggles," Wachter said.

"I had very good glide in the second run. I made some mistakes on the upper part of the course. But the lower part was very good."

Wachter switched her brand of skis at the start of the season, and she struggled in the early races. "But now I'm skiing as well as ever," she said.

Wachter, 28, one of the most

experienced skiers on the World Cup circuit, clinched her only overall crown during the 1993 World Cup finals in this northern Swedish resort.

"This is a special place for me," she said. "I like Are and I like Sweden. This is a very good course for me."

Wachter advanced to third in the giant slalom standings, with 295 points. Heidi Zeller-

Bachler of Switzerland, fifth on Saturday, leads Schneider, 410-389.

The Olympic champion Deborah Compagnoni of Italy, fifth after the opening run, clocked the fastest second-run and moved to third in 2:02.59.

Spela Pretnar of Slovenia placed fourth in 2:03.18 followed by Zeller-Bachler, fifth in 2:03.25, and Madlen Summer-

## World Cup Race Results

**Results Sunday from the men's slalom in Are, Sweden:** 1. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:47.94; 2. Mario Reiter, Austria, 1:48.83; 3. Jure Kosir, Slovenia, 1:48.99; 4. Jure Kosir, Slovenia, 1:49.00; 5. Sebastian Amon, France, 1:49.04; 6. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:50.25; 7. Michael von Grünau, Switzerland, 1:50.26; 8. Fabio de Cristoforo, Italy, 1:50.33; 9. Kjetil André Aamodt, Norway, 1:50.74; 10. Yves Dutilleul, France, 1:50.79; 11. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 1:50.80; 12. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.81; 13. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.82; 14. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.83; 15. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.84; 16. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.85; 17. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.86; 18. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.87; 19. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.88; 20. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.89; 21. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.90; 22. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.91; 23. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 1:50.92; 24. 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## LANGUAGE

## Making There Agree, in Real Time

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "There's millions of elderly Americans who live on Social Security, who depend on Medicare," said the House minority leader, Richard Gephardt of Missouri, making a not unpopular observation, but treating all us geezers as singular.

The man who may be challenged for the 1996 Democratic nomination by fellow Democrat Gephardt also treats the real subjects of his sentences as singular: "There's the talkers," said President Clinton, "and there's the doers."

There is millions? There is talkers? We stand now, in linguistic awe, before the mysterious word *there*. It can be an adverb ("There you go again"), a noun ("Let Newt take it from there"), an interjection ("There, there, our day will come"), and a pronoun replacing a name ("Hi, there").

Today we examine the use of *there* as a "dummy subject," with no derogation intended of the gentlemen whose usages I cited.

There are two kinds of dummy *there*s. One is the existential *there*, as in "There are two kinds, etc." It is always indefinite and unstressed, perhaps because it is not the true subject of the sentence, which is "two kinds" in a sentence that means "two kinds exist." The other is locative, and usually definite and stressed: "Right there is the money" tells you where the money is, even as "the money" remains the true subject.

Why do so many people use *there* as *there's*, construing their dummy subject as singular when the true subject that follows the linking verb is plural? Otto Jespersen, the great Danish grammarian, took a guess: People sometimes begin speaking before they know what their true subject will be.

Shakespeare, unweary by our modern rules of agreement, was all over the lot on this issue. In "King Lear," Gloucester warns his bastard son (no, wait — his illegitimate son, No, wait — his out-of-wedlock son), "There is strange things toward, Edmund; pray you be careful." But in "Julius Caesar," his dummy subject took a singular verb that matched the true subject's number: "There is a tide in the affairs of men."

Gertrude Stein, however, beloved in Oakland, California, for her "There is no there there" in a 1937 autobiography, used a dummy *there* for a real *there*, with the proper singular verb.

We can do as well as Stein and better than Shakespeare. If we agree that subject-verb agreement counts, then we should agree that the verb following the dummy *there* should agree with the real subject that dribbles out after the verb.

To shore up my confidence, I turned to one of the great grammarians, James D. McCawley, the

linguistics professor at the University of Chicago. Did he agree with me that such usage as "there's millions" should be condemned?

"The only sorts of usage that I condemn," he responds, "are those that obscure useful distinctions, and thus force others to do extra work when they want to draw the distinction. Here's the *orders* and the like clearly does not fit that description. But if it'll make you feel better to condemn it, I won't try to take away the (in this case) innocuous pleasure that it would give you."

"Unlike many of the usages that prescriptive grammarians condemn," says the only man in linguistics whose reputation challenges Noam Chomsky's, "which contribute to clarity and efficiency (the so-called split infinitive, for example), this one doesn't buy any advantage that I know of, and so you probably wouldn't do any harm by discouraging people from using it."

□

Brandishing a brace of dead ducks, President Clinton said of his hunting experience: "I really started feeling like a real person."

Time for a reality check (a term that comes from Freud's *reality testing*, "to separate the real from the imagined"): *really* is an adverb meaning "actually" (not "figuratively"), but is used mainly as an intensifier.

*Real* is an adjective meaning "true, genuine, not apparent or illusory." As an adjective, it correctly modifies a noun, as in the president's "real person." However, you should not use an adjective to modify a verb; that's what adverbs are for. Thus, "I'm real tired" is incorrect; you should be *really* tired.

What, then, is *real time*? Can time, which is known for marching on, be bogus? The term was used first in 1953 in a mathematical publication: "the solution of problems in 'real time', i.e., in conjunction with instruments receiving and responding to stimuli." That meant "right then" or "now," but it soon began to stretch: In 1960, The New York Times was writing about weather bureau attempts "to make 'real time' forecasts of the weather — forecasts fresh enough to be useful."

That same stretching is going on today. To most computer users, *real time* means "on line, interactively, without delay." But not everyone uses *real time* to mean "immediate, going on at the moment." In the Senate Whitewater hearings last year, it was observed that witnesses would have been better off telling the truth "in real time" rather than dribbling it out over months. In real reality, then, we really have two senses to *real time*: "live, not recorded," and "the value of being contemporaneous."

New York Times Service

## A Designer Sheds Light All Over the World

By Brigid Grauman

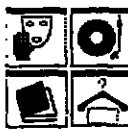
ANTWERP, Belgium — "I could just sit here glumly in the dark, complaining about the winter," Jan Van Lierde says, acting out the scene, swinging the slim designer lamp around to beam a small patch of yellow light on his desk. He then lets his head droop, imagining that "it's 6 in the evening and already dark outside, that no one has called me all day."

But since Van Lierde is one of the world's leading lighting experts, this is not the way he chooses to behave. Instead, on a typical gray Flemish winter evening, he switches on every light he can.

"My wife says: 'Shouldn't you turn off a few lights? You're sitting there

## Tastemakers

An occasional series about people for whom style is a way of life



watching television, and the lights are on all over the house, and in the garden," he said. "She doesn't think how wonderful I'll feel when I get up to go to the kitchen, for instance, as I walk through the blazing house."

He needs to worry about the electricity bills. His company, Kreeon, which started out as a small lamp shop in 1981, is now a lighting consultancy firm with a line in light fixtures, producing some 30 models in a factory in the province of Limburg. It employs 65 people, has doubled its turnover in a year to 240 million Belgian francs (\$7.6 million), and has been scooping up awards, including the Grand Oscar Global Concept at the 1993 Batimat fair in Paris.

Van Lierde, 40, has installed lights in deceptively simple and discreet ways all over the world. He has plugged in Philippe Starck's Paramount Hotel in New York, Mario Bellini's Design Center in Tokyo, the Palais de la Découverte in Paris, the Café de Marly at the Louvre, Verona's Scarpa Museum and Florence's Palazzo Strozzi. His most recent work includes the new Alliance Française in Singapore, designed by Dominique Perrault; the revamping of the Sydney Opera House; Giorgio Ar-



Jan Van Lierde, a leading lighting expert, knows how to "speak the same language" as architects.

mani's offices in Milan, and a palatial private villa in Tuscany.

He spends most of his waking hours thinking about light. It's a passion he has had since childhood, when the first thing he did when his family moved and he changed bedrooms was to set up the lights and his stereo. The rest came later, and still does. Not because he is, or ever was, afraid of the dark, but because for him light means comfort, and he likes comfort.

"If you study the movements of someone's eyes during an evening in a café," he said, "you'll notice that the glare causes the iris to open and close repeatedly. That shouldn't happen. It means that the message to the brain is getting jiggled about the same way." Not is static light what we need, he says. The best kind of light for optimum productivity, it seems, is fluorescent light that wavers ever so slightly:

A man of the techno age, Van

Lierde believes in the most sophisticated techniques. He is adamant that quite soon his desk (now a casual jumble of Hong Kong dollars, passport, letters, sketches) will be clear forever. Faxes and scanned architectural drawings will enter straight into the computer. His engineers don't use maquettes; they work in 3-D on the screens. Everything his company designs is tested for glare, bulb life and environmental friendliness.

Much of Van Lierde's knowledge and talent is rooted in architectural studies in Ghent and six years of practice, during which he built minimal, sober, timeless houses that were rather like his lights.

Everything changed when he became ill with meningitis and nearly died. By the time he was back on his feet, he had decided that he would refashion a career for himself in the lighting business.

"I realized that the architects who came to my wife's lamp shop very often had no idea what to do about the lighting," he said. "Then it occurred to me that there was a great advantage in the fact that I was an architect looking at an architect's work, that I could speak the same language."

Many architects, says Van Lierde, tend to go for designer names for their lighting, like Soiza, Chierio, Mario Rotta or Ingo Maurer. But although their work may contain humor, poetry and strong visual ideas, their lighting belongs more to the world of design, in which form, not science, predominates, and in which function is the main concern. His ambition is to one day convince people to buy a lamp in the shape of an ordinary box. Inside, they would know, was the source of true light.

Brigid Grauman is the editor of the *Bulletin*, an English-language news-weekly in Brussels.

## WEATHER

Europe				Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.			
	Today	Low	High	Today	Low	High	Today
Algeria	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Amsterdam	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Antwerp	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Brussels	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Berlin	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Bombay	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Buenos Aires	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Calcutta	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Cairo	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Chennai	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Colombo	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Dubai	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Hong Kong	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
London	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Los Angeles	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Madras	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Mumbai	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Osaka	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Paris	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Perth	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Rangoon	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
San Francisco	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Seoul	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Singapore	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Taipei	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Tokyo	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Yokohama	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22

Asia				Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.			
	Today	Low	High	Today	Low	High	Today
Bangkok	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Bombay	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Buenos Aires	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Calcutta	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Cairo	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Chennai	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Colombo	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Dubai	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Hong Kong	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
London	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Los Angeles	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Madras	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Mumbai	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Osaka	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Paris	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Perth	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Rangoon	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
San Francisco	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Seoul	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Singapore	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Taipei	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32	12-20	16-24	26-32
Tokyo	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22
Yokohama	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22	8-14	12-18	16-22

## POSTCARD

## Before the Mall, Shopping and Socializing on Ladies Mile

By Bernadine Morris  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Milan, it's Via Monte Napoleone; in Paris, Rue Saint-Honoré, and in London, Bond Street. Every city has its special shopping area where part of the attraction is "just looking," into the windows as well as at other shoppers.

Even in the age of television, shopping remains a form of entertainment. In New York City, it took its modern turn in the period between the Civil War and the turn of the century in the area that became known as Ladies Mile, extending from Union Square to Madison Square, from what was then Sixth Avenue to Broadway.

More than 150,000 people and 172 policemen were drawn to the opening of the Siegel-Cooper store on 18th Street, in the shadow of the Sixth Avenue el, on Sept. 12, 1896. The store sold feather boas, birds and clothes and had a restaurant that could seat 350 people.

A. T. Stewart's plate-glass windows, in-

stalled in 1862, spurred the development of window shopping as an outdoor sport.

In "Ladies Mile: Emporia and Entertainment," at the Museum of the City of New York until Oct. 22, photographs and paintings portray the street action as well as the cast-iron buildings that housed stores like A. T. Stewart, R. H. Macy, Lord & Taylor, Arnold Constable, Best & Co. and FAO Schwarz.

Displays of clothing and artifacts show the goods that were sold in the stores on Ladies Mile. Some have disappeared, but others enjoyed renewal as the tide of shoppers eventually moved uptown.

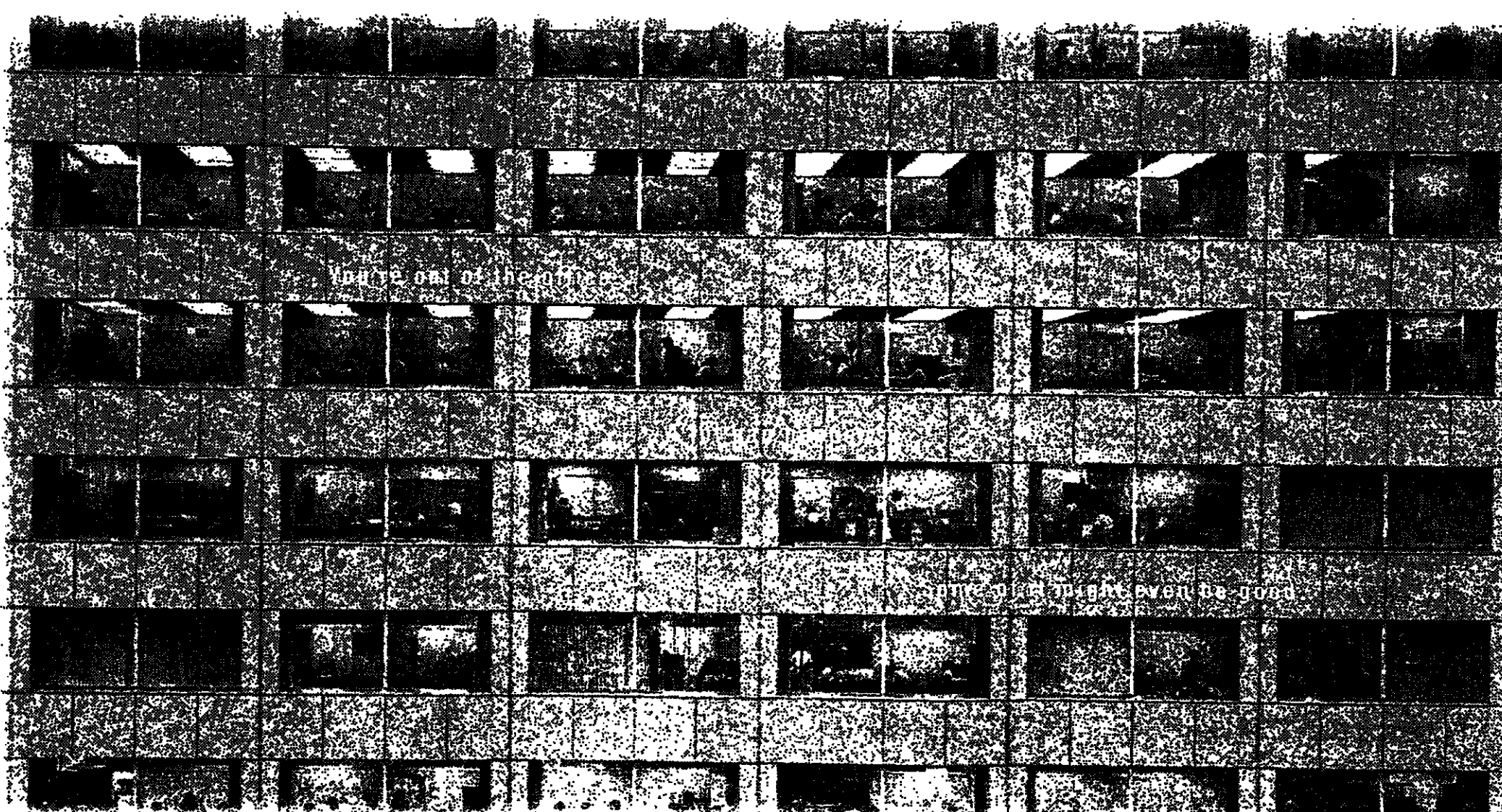
Women dressed up to go shopping, their wasp-waisted dresses with floor-length skirts and ballooning sleeves. They shopped not only for dresses made in Paris, but also for furniture, silver, linens and toys. They could also visit the restaurants and tea shops with their friends. To go shopping, respectable women in New York were permitted to travel without an escort, noted JoAnne Olian the curator of the exhibition. A tableau of the clothes people wore 100

years ago not only shows the corseted shapes and elegant fabrics of the times, but is totally authentic as well. Each of the garments is known to have been sold in the stores along Ladies Mile.

A cotton shirtwaist, from E. A. Morrison, a dry-goods store, has billowing sleeves, a white stand-up collar and is typical of the daytime styles worn by shop girls and society women alike. It was among the first fashion successes of the infant ready-to-wear industry in New York.

In an adjoining room is a display of silver pieces bearing names like Gorham and Tiffany. A note pad needle case and salt cellar dangle from a silver chandelier to be clipped to a belt. A parasol with a silver handle and silver calling-card cases are items that have vanished from everyday life.

An occasional photograph of women crowded together at sewing machines or in offices gives another view of the social order of the day. It is a charming portrayal that tells you everything you need to know about one segment of big city life a century ago.



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India	000-1111	000-1111	000-1111	Brazil	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	Botswana	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111
Indonesia	001-801-111	001-801-111	001-801-111	Canada	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	Burkina Faso	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111
Japan	0020-111	0020-111	0020-111	France	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	Cameroon	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111
Korea	0020-111	0020-111	0020-111	Germany	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	Cape Verde	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111
Malaysia	000-1111	000-1111	000-1111	Greece	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	Cote d'Ivoire	00-800-0111	00-800-0111	00-800-0111
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